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VOL. XXXIX, NO. 25.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904-SEMI-WEEKLY.

ADVANCING JAPANESE BRING ON THE YALU BATTLE

PORT ARTHUR IS AGAIN BOMBARDED AND BLOCKED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

MUKDEN, March 23.—The Japanese advance towards the Yalu continues and fighting is imminent.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT ARTHUR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—During the morning the Japanese again attacked Port Arthur, beginning with torpedo boat operations and ending with a bombardment by battleships and cruisers. Five Russians were killed and ten wounded. A shell from the forts struck one of the Japanese battleships.

PORT ARTHUR BLOCKED AGAIN.

TOKIO, March 23.-It is reported that the Japanese have finally succeeded in blocking up the entrance to Port Arthur. PUNISHED A KOREAN MOB.

SEOUL, March 23.-The Japanese have dispersed a Korean mob at Samung, north of Gensan, killing five and wounding twenty. THE AFTERNOON REPORT.

YINKOW, China, March 22.-The heavy firing that was reported as going on down the coast near this port proves to have been the gunnery practice of the forts.

LONDON, March 24.-It is stated that the Japanese censorship will be relaxed early in April, thus foreshadowing the imminence of land operations.

CZAR TO HAVE MORE TROOPS.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—The Czar has decided to create 28 new infantry regiments.

TONG HAKS PUNISHED.

SEOUL, March 24.—Japanese attacked a body of Tong Haks near Samung, killing 25 and capturing 35.

- The Tong Hake of Keres have included in frequent rebellion against the government. During the war of 1895 between China and Japan on Korean soil the Tong Haks became dissatisfied and rebelled. Three of their towns were at once burned and in two battles on the Gulf of Liaotong. they were so badly beaten that the revolution was at an end.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, Korea, March 23.—The port of Yongampho has been opened to foreign trade.

TOKIO, Japan, March 23.-It is reported that a Russian battle ship was sunk during the bombardment of Port Arthur yesterday by the Japanese fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, March 23.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is still at that port. The report of its having es caped to join the Port Arthur fleet is denied.

CANDIDATES FOR THE HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY

(SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISES.)

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The candidates for the coming vacancies on the Hawaiian Supreme Bench include E. P. Dole, Henry E. Highton, Circuit Judge Robinson and Henry E. Cooper, in addition to two of the present incumbents, Chief Justice Frear and Justice Perry. In case of a vacancy on the Circuit Bench, Attorney Matthewman will be a candidate for it.



SIAN MINISTER OF WAR.

General Saharoff, who succeeds General Kouropatkin as Minister of War, has occupied the post of Chief of Staff up to the present ୕ୢୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ୠ୶ଡ଼୶ୡ୶ୡ୵ଊ୕୶ୖୖୄଌୡୡଡ଼୶ୠ୶**ୠ୶ଡ଼୶ଢ଼୶ୠ୶ୠ**୶ୠ

TOKIO, March 25-Seven merchantmen have been success fully sunk in Port Arthur channel.

JAPANESE PREPAREDETO LAND

reports that the Japanese are preparing to lamb on Chinese territory

ST. PETERSBURG, Merch 25 -- When General Kurupatkin reaches Mukden, the Russian forces will be divided into three armies. There will be no forward movement made upon Kossa The Russians will retire as the Japanese sovance until a good fighting location has been found.

FEARS CHINESE HOSTILITY.

TIENTSIN, March 25 Viceroy Alexieff has renewed his demand for the withdrawal of Chinese officials and soldiers from Man-

RUSSIA BUYS ATLANTIC CREYNOUNDS.

BERLIN, March 25.-It is stated that Russia has purchased the steamers Puerst Bismarck, Kaiser Briedrich and Wilhelm det

The three German steamers said to have been purchased by Russia are a trio of the fastest and most modern of Atlantic greyhounds. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse first crossed the Atlantic in 1897. She was then the greatest as well as the fastest ship Stackable as Collector of the Port of Honolulu.



GEN. STOESSEL, RUSSIAN COMMANDER AT

afloat—648 feet long, sixty-six feet wide, and forty-three feet deep, with a gross tonnage of 14,000. On her maiden voyage from Germany of New York she maintained an average speed of 21.20 knots. She has tremendous freight and passenger carrying capacity and with her great speed would be valuable as a transport or as a 'scout" cruiser. The Kaiser Friedrich is 599 feet long, sixty-four feet wide, forty-one feet deep, and made her appearance in Atlantic waters shortly after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, being generally spoken of as a sister vessel to the latter. Each vessel requires a crew of about 450 people and in its present condition has accommodations for about two thousand persons. The Fuerst Bismarck is a smaller vessel which was built in 1800.

All three of these vessels could be converted into cruisers in a short time, as was done in our Spanish war with the steamers St. Paul, St. Louis, Paris, and New York of the American line.

These three vessels belong to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and have received subsidies from the German gov-

VALOR ON PAPER.

MOSCOW, March 25.—In order to counteract the Japanese propaganda pictures descriptive of Russian valor have been sent to China.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Sabaroff has succeeded General Kuropatkin as Minister of War, General Kuropatkin hav-

LIAO YANG March 24 -- General Ma commanding Chinese forces in Manchusia, has withdrawn his forces to the west of the Simmintung railway, in the direction of Pechili.

ST., PETERSBURG, March 24.—General Ping denies that Japanese forces have crossed Tatung pass. He also denies the recent reports of Russian reverses on land.

A MARCH BLIZZARD DOES GREAT DAMAGE

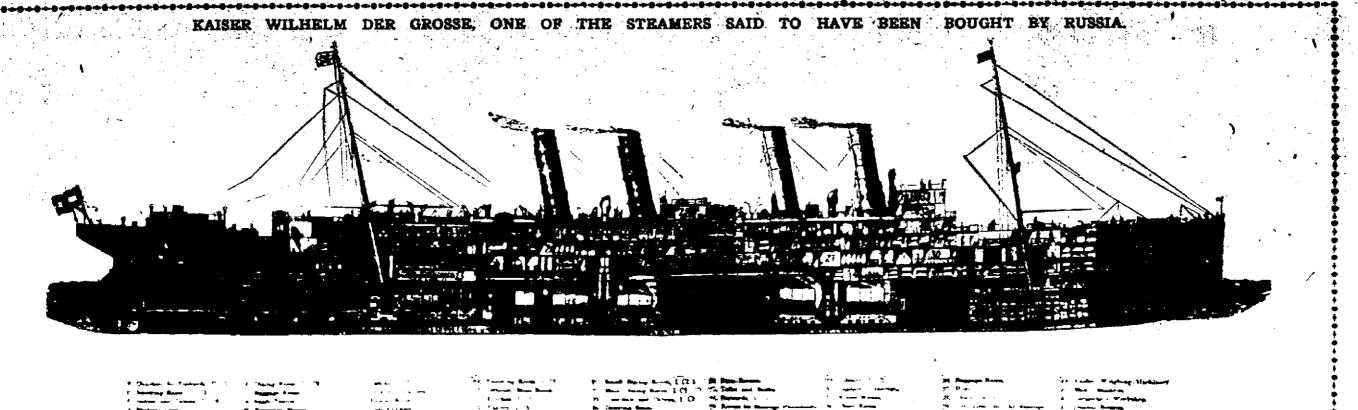
CHICAGO, March 25.-A heavy storm has done much damage in the southern part of the city. Several were hurt.

KAST ST. LOUIS, March 25 .- A large number of people have been injured in the storm.

WINNIPEG, March 25.-A blizzard is prevailing. Manitoba railways are blocked.

STACKABLE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 25.-The Senate has confirmed E. R.



Change of Venue Resisted by Jones.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

A serious embargo to the course of justice is threatened in the case of Edward Mitchell Jones, awaiting trial for the murder of his divorced wife efter having been acquitted, on the plea of insanity, of the murder of his former mother-in-law. When Judge Robin-son proposed to change the venue Monday, on account of the exhaustion of the legal jury list, counsel for the defense asked for time to consider the matter. The case was accordingly continued until yesterday morning, and at that time the defense put up opposition to a change of venue.

MOTION BY PROSECUTION. Deputy Attorney General Peters filed a motion for a change of venue to the Fifth Circuit, Kausi, on the following

First, that the two hundred and fifty persons heretofore selected and listed under and by virtue of Act1 88 of the Session Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, 1903, to serve as jurors in the above entitled court for the year 1904, have been drawn from the trial jury box, but that it has been found and is now impossible to secure therefrom sufficient qualified jurors for the purpose of the trial of the above named defendant, upon the charge of murder in the first degree, before said court.

"Second that it is impossible to secure twelve persons qualified to sit as trial jurors in the above entitled cause, within the jurisdiction of your Honorable court.

OBJECTION BY THE DEFENSE. Robertson & Wilder and J. J. Dunne,

counsel for the defense interposed the following objections to the motion on behalf of the defendant:

"1. That he is entitled by law to be tried by his peers in and of the Circuit in which the offense with which he is charged is alleged to have been

2. That this court is without authority or jurisdiction to order that the venue of this cause be changed except upon the application of this defendant for such purpose. And that it has not been made to appear that an impartial jury cannot be obtained in this Circuit.

"2. That the previsions of Section 627 of the Penal Laws of 1897 are unconstitutional and void, in this, that said provisions attempt to vest in certain courts, including this Honorable court, arbitrary and uncontrolled powers, inconsistent with the constitutional rights of this defendant."

ARGUMENT DELAYED.

Mr. Peters asked for an inimediate ruling on the motion, as the Kauai term opens today.

Mr. Robertson requested a continu-

"We are honestly convinced after looking up the authorities, that this court has not the power to order this change of venue. There are authorities as high as the Supreme Court of the United States to the effect that such a provision as the section under which Your Honor is asked to order the change, is unconstitutional, and we think we can convince Your Honor of this if given time to prepare."

Argument was accordingly set for this morning.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE. Solomon Kaanaana was sentenced

yesterday morning for the term of his natural life, under defendant's plea of guilty to indictment for felonious assault upon a child of the age of seven years and thirty-four days.

The culprit when asked the usual question of why sentence should not be passed upon him, pleaded intoxication as the cause of his crime and implored leniency. Judge Robinson informed him that the law left little iceway for mercy, giving life imprisonment as the alternative of death. Kaannana evinced a deep sense of his terrible punishment, trembling as he seated himself in charge of a police-

CHINESE BUSINESS DISPUTE.

Judge De Bolt has rendered a written decision on the case, tried jury waived, of An Con Check vs. Wong Feart. He gives judgment for plaintiff against defendant for the sum of \$497.80 with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from August 19, 1902, to date. J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot for plaintiff; Holmes & Stankey and M. F. Prosser for defendant.

Defendant, at the request of plaintiff, on August 18, 1902, examined his account books and gave to plaintiff a statement showing a balance due him of \$497.80 without computing interest thereon. Plaintiff claimed on the trial that they discussed interest between them and that defendant's excuse for not computing interest was the lateness of the hour. The interest would have been \$225.83, and plaintiff's suit was for \$722.63, being debt and inter-

est added. In his evidence, defendant was positive that interest was not mentioned on the occasion. Be this as it may, plaintiff returned on the 19th and accepted defendant's check on Blahop & Co. for \$497.80. No receipt was given nor anything then said about interest. The check being presented was not raid for want of funds. Defendant explained in court that, when the check was given, he informed plaintiff that he had no funds in the hank but nevertheless plaintiff insisted on his giving of the check.

LITT

The court finds that the acceptance of the check, under all the circumstances, amounted to a settlement of the account between them and that such was the understanding of the parties at the time. Quoting the statute providing that interest shall be allowed for money due on the settlement of an account from the day on which the balance is ascertained, the court gives judgment for plaintiff as above stated, namely, for the amount of the original debt and interest from date of settle-

HAWAHAN GAZETTE,

MORE STRICTNESS NOW.

W. L. Stanley, S. H. Derby and W. W. Theyer are appointed by Judge De Bolt as a committee to examine into the qualifications of So Yong on his application for renewal of license to practice law in the District courts of the Territory.

Judge De Bolt says the course he has thus taken prevails in Washington. It is hoped, by requiring a thorough examination of candidates at the hands of experienced lawyers, to maintain a high standard even among the lower court practitioners.

COMPREHENSIVE TESTAMENT.

W. O. Smith has been appointed by Judge Gear executor of the will of Josephine C. Barber, deceased, as nominated therein, under a bond of The testatrix died in San Francisco on August 15, 1903, leaving a personal estate valued at \$4500. This is bequeathed in trust to W. O. Smith, to pay the income annually to her son, Earl H. Barber, living at Newton, Mass, and upon his death, if he leave a wife or child or children, to divide the corpus between such wife and children in equal shares, the lawful issue of any deceased child taking by right of representation. In case of his death unmarried, or leaving no lawful wife or ckid or children then he calata is to be divided equally between the folicwing camed persons of relationship to the testatrix as stated: Mary H. De Graff, gister: Frances M. Williams, sister: Everett B. Simpson, brother, all of Tonawanda, N. Y., and Harriet B. Browning, niece, of Los Angeles, Cal. It is further provided that if her son should die before herself, leaving wife or children, the estate should not go into trust but directly to them. Also, if he so died without leaving wife or children, it should go direct to the other relatives already named.

The will was executed at Honolulu on July 21, 1963, when deceased was forty years of age and upward, in presence of William J. Forbes, W. W. Chamberlain and Louis J. Warren.

CLAIMS FIRST LIEN. Waialua Agricultural Co. by its attorneys, Castle & Withington, has filed an answer to the bill for foreclosure of Henry Smith, trustee, against John D. Holt, Jr., and others. It sets up the claim that another certain mortgage assigned to it has now due upon it \$3000, principal and interest, which is a first lien upon the premises covered by the mortgage so owned by it.

TAX RAISE SUSTAINED.

The Supreme Court has decided against the Bernice Paughi Bishop Estate's appeal from the Tax Appeal Court in the matter of the assessment of eighty acres of rice land and 4135 acres of pasture land located at Punslun, Oahu, under 15 year lease (with 13 years unexpired) for net annual rental of \$2500. The property was returned at \$30,000, which the accessor raised to \$25,000. This increase was approved by the Tax Appeal Court, whose valuation the Supreme Court now affirms. Holmes & Stanley for taxpayer; Robertson & Wilder for assessor.

COURT NOTES. It is stipulated in the suit of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., vs. F. H. Redward and F. M. Swanzy garnishee, that the evidence of Mr. Swanzy taken in the matter of the Arthur Harrison Mill-Co., Ltd., vs. F. H. Redward and F. M. Swanzy, garnishee, may be reduced to writing by Stenographer J. M. Horner and used as evidence by either party in

M. W. Tschudi, executor of the will of Jennie Blatchford Tschudi, has filed an inventory showing the estate to consist of a life insurance policy for

the cause first mentioned.

Jonah Kalanianaole has appealed by writ of error to the Supreme Court from judgment against him at the suit of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., in the Circuit Court.

PROPLE WE KNOW

and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So craft was burned and the entire comrounds of the press; are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public mander R. W. Shufeldt, was dispatched utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public state- to recover the survivors, should there ment of a reputable citizen living right be any. His mission was a fruitiess in Honolulu, one whom you can see one, and the highhanded attitude of the very day, leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Liliha and King streets, this city, possible, She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back. and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various com- lomatic relations with the Korean plaints made my condition by no means a happy one, so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pilia, some of which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permament relief and I have not the least besitancy therefore in recommending Doan's

Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicina." Donn's Packache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at \$0 cents per box, (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the formal answer was sent back by our . The expedition moved with the Hollister Drug Co., Lt., Honolulu, Islanda.

HE DOCUMENT WHICH SUSPENDED GEO. DAVIS

Text of the Famous Davis-Magoon-Peters Agreement With Sumner Heirs for Heavy Fees as Filed in Dole's Court.

(Endorsement on Back of Agreement Agreement, Maria S. Davis, R. W. Davis, Geo. A. Davis, Magoon and P cters—As to Compensation in Summer enemy was a stone fort, built upon a bing, No. 146—In the Matter of Geo. A. Davis, an Attorney-at-Law. Filed bing, about a mile distant from that February 19, 1904. Signed W. B. Maling, Clerk.)

This Agreement made between Maria S. Davis, of the first dismantled without delay and the force part, R. W. Davis, of the second part, George A. Davis, of the most difficult one. The suns were dragthird part, and Magoon & Peters, of the fourth part, witnesseth: sed up steep acclivities by whole com-

That said parties of the first and second parts hereby agree or lowered down from the heights with ropes. At about 11 o'clock on the foresums of money, evidences of indebtedness, choses in action and noon of the 11th of June, the hill near-property recovered by them and each of them or to which they The citadel about to be assaulted, the and each of them may be entitled or which they and each of them key to the defenses upon the point bemay receive in the matter of the suit now pending in the Circuit cal hill about 150 feet high from the Court of the First Judicial Circuit in the matter of The Oahu bottom of the ravine, through which Railway & Land Co. ys. John K. Sumner et al., The case of John our men had to pass to reach it. Railway & Land Co. vs. joint R. Davis vs. the Oahu Railway THE AMERICAN CHARGE.
K. Sumner by his next friend, Maria S. Davis vs. the Oahu Railway When all was ready the order to & Land Co., and in the matter of the petition for guardianship of charge was given by Lieutenant Com-John K. Sumner, and all proceedings that may be incidental there-mander Casey, and our men rushed to or growing out of all or any of said matters; and they also agree forward down the slope and up the opto or growing out of all or any of said matters; and they also agree posite hill. The enemy maintained their to give a like one-third of whatever property or benefits they and fire with the utmost rapidity until our each of them may receive from the estate of John K. Sumner during men got quite up the hill; then, having his life time or after his death by way of devise, inheritance, or in no time to load, they mounted the para-any other manner, upon all of which said parties of the third and low, fighting with the greatest fury. fourth parts shall have a lien and first charge upon all sums of Nothing could check our men; on they money, claims and property received by said parties of the first rushed. The heroic McKee was the first to mount the parapet and the first to and second parts and each of them as hereinabove set forth.

And they further agree to pay all costs of court in said suit he fell, as in father fell in Mexico, at or matter or in any other suit or proceedings which may be brought enemy's stormed works. Other officers

And said parties of the third and fourth parts hereby agree to Fighting inside the fort was desperate. give their professional services in said matter or matters until final yielding; they apparently expected no adjudication in the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and quarter and probably would have given receive as full compensation therefor said one-third to be paid to only when the last man fell did the conthem as aforesaid for all services which may be rendered in the nict cease. matter; said one-third to be divided between them as follows:

Said party of the third part an equal one-half of said one-third, and some of these were wound-said parties of the fourth part an equal one-half of said one-third.

"Two hundred and forty-three dead Koreans were counted in the works. Not more than twenty prisoners were said parties of the fourth part an equal one-half of said one-third."

These last were treated with all

And said parties of the first and second parts Hereby covenant the attention possible and finally reand agree that they will not settle said matter with said John K. Summer or with any other persons excepting with the full and free upon our people and an insult to our consent of said parties of the third and fourth parts thereto obtained flag redressed."—Washington Star. in writing, nor will they submit to the withdrawal of said proceedin writing; nor will they submit to the withdrawal of said proceed SMITH OF UTAH may be brought in the discretion of said parties of the third and fourth parts without such consent in writing of the parties of the third and fourth parts.

In witness whereof said parties do hereunto, set their hands and seals this 30th day of September 1902.

(Signed) MARIA S. DAVIS R. W. DAVIS GEO. A. DAVIS. MAGOON & PETERS.

OUR WAR WITH KOREA.

Lesson Which American Navy Once Taught the Hermit Kingdom.

rea has a particular piche in the naval government authorities. annuls of this country—a niche that came of the misguided oriental notion of the proprieties of civilized nations; an error that cost us the lives of three of our men, and for which in turn, the Koreans paid a hundredfold in killed and wounded and loss of "face."

For a great many years the "hermit nation" looked upon all foreign efforts to effect intercourse as impudent and They Are Honolulu People intrusive, and its attitude toward such endeavors was distinctly hostile. The result was that the Koreans came to look upon all foreigners as of one and the same persuasion; and in 1866, when the American trading schooner General Sherman went ashore on their coast the many strange occurrences go the plement of twenty-seven persons put to death by the natives.

The following year the United States steamship Wachusett, under Comto Korea to look into the outrage and only native official with whom he could deal made a friendly understanding im-

DIPLOMACY IS ATTEMPTED.

In 1871, however, the United States government determined to effect dipcourt, and, to that end, a squadron under Rear Admiral John Rodgers, with our minister to China, Mr. Low, was dispatched from Nagasaki, Japan, in May. On the 23d of that month the force arrived at Rose roads. During the fanding a paper, written in Chinese characters, was handed to one of the per was without signature or other indication of official character. An in- offense had been given. minister, giving only the information "macy, preceded by two steam :wholesale agents for the Hawaiian that we were Americans; that our pur- ex surregime the channel in a . pose was friendly, and that we had while the Palos, having in tor the control of agent to Hawaii

It is not commonly known that Ko-| come to seek an interview with the

On Monday, the 29th of May, the fleet got under way, and reached Bolssee anchorage the next day, when immediately a junk approached, having on board people who professed to be messengers sent to announce the coming of superior officials. With that oriental love for subterfuge the forthcoming officials proved to be of inferior rank and without authority to initiate negotiatiations. Mr. Low very properly declined to receive them, and they were advised that we should treat only with officials of the first rank. They were also advised that we wished to take soundings of the waters and to make surveys of the shores. To this they

gave no show of dissent. The vessels detailed for this work were the Monocacy and Palos, under the general command of Commander H. C. Blake.

ATTACKED BY BATTERIES.

The vessels got off at noon on the 2d. of June and proceeded up the Sales river, four steam launches leading in line abreast, followed immediately by the Palos, with the Monocacy bringing up the rear. There was no show of hostilities until the lower end of Kang-Hoa Island was reached, where commenced a line of forts connected by a wall and facing the river.

As our vessels came abreast the fortifications, forts and batteries opened a heavy fire upon our ships and launches. This was promptly returned and the enemy was soon driven from his guns and forced to seek cover among the ravines.

The story of the retaliatory measures taken by Rear Admiral John Rodgers is told in his report of the affair, which sheds a great deal of light upon the oriental aspect of the Koreans' conduct. In part, he says:

"All preparations for our movements heing completed, at 16 o'clock a. m. on the 10th of June, the expedition started. officers, and the context, when train- (In pursuance of a humane policy it was) lated, made inquiries as to our nation | decided that the punishment to be inand the purpose of our visit. The pa- Sicted upon the Koreans should be confined to the forts from which the sa-

two boats with the landing force, fol-

MONOCACY OPENS FIRE

'As soon as the Monocacy came withgood range she opened upon the work with shell. The enemy eturned the fire for a time, but was con driven out, and when our landing was neade abandoned the position and fled. The Palos coming up the boats pulled in for the shore and effected a landing below the fort

"The landing was covered by the guns of the Palos and the steam launches, and the destruction of the fort at once began. The guns were cast into the river with the exception of the thirty-two-pounders, which were spiked. The walls of the fort were thrown down and the stores of powder, provisions and clothing burned. "On the morning of the 11th the de-

struction of the first fort was made more complete and the advances began toward the enemy's forts about three miles above. The next defense of the already occupied. This place was also again moved on. The march was a

leap into a hand-to-hand conflict. There and men were quickly over the parapet.

ONCE WAS HERE

SALT LAKE CITY, March 5.-A man phose dramatic career and present position invest him with more than ordinary interest is Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, who is Smoot hearing. To the Mormon people in the Job office of the Gazette Com-Revelator;" to them his word is law tyne. He remained in this position unand his teachings inspired by God. He was born smid scenes of strife and began to fall, and in order to get more bloodshed near the Mormon settlement outdoor experience took charge of the of Far West, in Caldwell county, Mo. stationery and candy store at the Cahu-His father was Hiram Smith, brother Railway depot. Not getting better he of the Prophet Joseph, founder of the went to the coast for a change. Mormon religion.

As a small child he passed through the persecutions of the "Saints" in Missouri and Illinois, and he was with his mother in Nauvoo when his father and uncle were shot to death in Carthage lail. As a lad of 8 years, he drove an ox team across the State of Iowa, when his mother, with the rest of the Mormons, was driven from Nauvoo. At 15. he was sent on a mission to the Sandwich Islands and was obliged to find the means for reaching his destination. which he did by working as a shingle maker in California.

In the historical works of the Church Joseph F. Smith is credited with having worked many miracles while on the Island of Maui, including the casting out of evil spirits and healing of the sick by the laying on of hands. That was in 1854. The young missionary was absent from Salt Lake City three years, finally working his way back.

On the day of his return he enlisted in the Mormon army despatched by Brigham Young to intercept the United States troops under Gen. Harney, who were about to invade Utah. He performed active service as a scout harassing the Federal expedition until the President's proclamation ended the "Mormon War."

The president of the Mormon Church has been active in politics, having served a term in the Legislature. He is an ardent Republican. Several times he has been on European missions for the Church. He is a zealot, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Mormonism and convinced of its divine origin. He is devoted to his five families and has always been a firm adherent to the doctrine of "patriarchal marriage."

The Democratic Central Committee has instructed its sub-committee on rules to draft rules providing that no person can become a member of the Democratic club while belonging to the organization of all other party, and that whenever a year, her of a Demo-* a v tich other party cratic clul to leave the simember organizati of the Torate ras sation,

-זיילותמל" ויי 2. No. No. ther afferds rollet fo abromatic for deep nd pains

DIES AT SEA

Bark Kaiulani Arrives With Flag at Half Mast.

From Thursday's Daily.)

Jacob Bearwald, former day foreman of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, died on March 16 at sea aboard the bark Kalulani, the vessel arriving in port yesterday afternoon with the news. The body was consigned to the deepwithin sight of the island of Oahu.

When Mr. Bearwald boarded the Kalulani at San Francisco he was a very sick man, but thought that the long sea. trip would benefit his health. He was assisted to the vessel. About ten days out Captain Colly noticed that Mr. Bearwald was very ill. He continued to grow worse and his last days were full of pain. On March 16 he breathed his last. Owing to the calms prevailing ************



THE LATE JACOB BEARWALD

which prevented the ship making port. as early as anticipated the body was buried at sea. Captain Colly believes death was due to cancer of the atomach.

The deceased was returning to Honohilu to join his wife and little girl, having gone to the coast last year in the barkentine irmgard in search of health... Mrs. Bearwald and daughter were on a street when apprised of the death by a passenger who came on the Kainlani. t pathetic picture was that of Mr. Bearwald's little girl who was carrying a bouquet of carnations and some leisto greet her father.

Mr. Bearwald came to Honolulu about seven years ago from San Franin Washington as a witness in the ciseo to take the position of foreman. everywhere he is "Prophet, Seer and pany under the regime of Mr. Ballen-

> Besides the widow and little girl here. the deceased leaves a mother, three sisters and four brothers, all on the coast. The sisters are Mrs. Wolf of Los-Angeles, and Mrs. Cohen and Mrs. Weiner of San Francisco. For many years Mr. Bearwald was

> the secretary of the San Francisco Schutzen Club, and he was a charter member of the Honolulu Lodge of Elks.

W. H. Pain has filed a suit in equity for accounting, etc., against Paul Munlendorf and others, shareholders in the extinct Palawai Valley and Upland Development Association. He complains of suits being brought against. him individually for debts incurred by the company

OIL FOR THE BODY

You can't lose an atom without feeling it. The body is like an engine, a watch, a machine; must be kept in good order to run right.

That's the reason Scott's Emulsion is so successful in all wasting diseases. It feeds, nourishes and strengthens when ordinary food won't.

Doctors say Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment for those who are not as well as they should be

We use the will e oil in Scott's Em and because the great reputation of collision oil as a food and medicine was made by using it in this way Substitute in the shape of acros, thats, extracts, , she I be carefully avoid

ومناه وبالمراج منتبة ما بنيانها والرازاء بالمراج الأراجة

INJUNCTION IS GRANTED

Holloway Stopped Pleads Earnestly With From Giving Contract.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

All day long yesterday, excepting for a few minutes taken in routine term work, Judge Robinson listened to argument on the prosecution's motion for change of venue, with the objections of the defense, in the case of Edward Mitchell Jones, indicted for murder in the first degree. E. C. Peters represented the Territory, and A. G. M. Robertson and J. J. Dunne the defendant. The grounds of motion and objections were published in yesterday's Adver-

CONTRACT ENJOINED.

Judge De Bolt rendered his decision yesterday in the Labainaluna buildings contract case, granting a permanent injunction against the awarding of the contract by C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, to Thomas R. Lucas, Charles Lucas and John Lucas, doing business under the firm name of Lucas Brothers, for the sum of

Herbert Kendall was plaintiff in the case, praying for the injunction on the ground that he had received no notice of a change in the specifications before bidding for the contract, such change being the elimination of an item providing for the cost of a Government inspector of the work at \$4 a day. He claimed that, with this item left out of his bid, the price he asked would have been lower than that of Lucas Bros. Notice of the change had been given to the latter firm and all others whom the Superintendent knew as intending bidders, but the complainant received no notice and put in a tender for \$36,235.

"But this matter of personal notice, or failure thereof, or that there was no fraud or favoritism shown, are, in my opinion, totally immaterial to a decision of this .cause." Judge De Bolt writes. "Neither do I deem it of any importance to determine who was the lowest bidder."

ONLY ONE QUESTION.

The sole question which he deems to be decisive of the case is whether the contract could be legally entered into, there having been no public advertisement of the change in specifications that made the contract a different one from that proposed in the public notice inviting tenders for the work. He quotes from Sec. 10 of Act 18, Laws of 1903, requiring that every contract for constructing public works or furnishing material therefor, amounting to five hundred dollars (1500) or more, shall be First Circuit Judge, and his later one premature, as the provisions of this act i. "We have now got the awarded to the lowest bidder who shall of District Magistrate when the charcannot be made available until May." penditures down to \$1.750. furnish a sufficient bond only upon public advertisement for tenders, on which

"The object of such statutory provisions is, it has been said, to prevent favoritism, corruption, extravagance and improvidence in the awarding of contracts for public works or material. A fair competition among the bidders is the prime object of such provisions, and anything which tends to impair this is illegal. (20 Ency. Law, 2d Ed., 1165-6.) The statute is mandatory and it has not been complied with in this

case. The conclusion is clear. BAD PRINCIPLE DESIGNATED.

"If the Superintendent of Public Works, after such 'public advertisement for tenders, is at liberty to make one change in the plans or specifications without re-advertisement, then, upon the same principle, he may make other changes, no matter how great, and award a contract thereon accordingly. This, in my opinion, is in direct con- ing liquor without a license. flict not only with the statute but with public policy, and cannot be recognized and impartial administration of public dicted for selling a poisonous drug affairs. In the matter of awarding public contracts there should be the fullest and most ample opportunity for question was opium. A fight was competition. Such a doctrine as contended for on behalf of respondents would open wide the door to corruption, fraud and favoritism. I fail to see why the principles which are applicable to the awarding of the contract in the first instance, and the observance of which principles are deemed so vital and essential to the validity of the contract, are not equally applicable and essential to any change resulting in an-

other or different contract. NEW CONTRACT INVOLVED.

"In the case at bar the Superintendent of Public Works, in the first instance, under the requirements of the statute, duly caused 'public advertisement for tenders' to be made for the purpose of awarding a certain contract, necording to certain plans and specifications, to the lowest bidder. But, instend of awarding the contract so adtract is clearly illegal and the award, of of it, under the discumstances, would . . . he employed to public policy as well or ".

> - TION GRA -: greter .

G. A. DAVIS

Supreme Court Justices.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There was a conference of the Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, in the office of Chief Justice Frear, over a petition just received from Geo. A. Davis, asking for his reinstatement to the bar.

Mr. Davis begins with relating that he is a Bachelor of Laws, a graduate of the law department of Boston University, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the same Circuit.

He was disbarred August 10, 1903, by a majority of the Territorial Supreme Court, a petition for rehearing of the case being later denied by the same majority—"Justice Galbraith again strongly dissenting." His suspension recently by the United States District Court for Hawaii is also mentioned.

Since August 10, 1903, the petitioner has suffered great pain of body and mind," his clientage has been taken is purely a business proposition with from him, he has lost large sums of money, "was compelled to surrender his office to another firm of bright young lawyers," had his name telegraphed by the Associated Press so that his alma mater, and the dean and professor thereof were notified of his humiliation and disgrace, also the courts and justices thereof who had admitted him to practice, "thereby being greatly injured in his credit, circumstances and character."

Mr. Davis says that he did not draw up the agreement for which he was suspended in the Federal court. It was drawn up, he sets forth, three weeks and five days after the institution of the suit about which the agreement was drawn. "The associate counsel are now engaged in the active practice of their profession," the petitioner complains, but this petitioner is still under disparment and is compelled to earn his living, support hiswife and child, from his small earnings, which he does cheerfully, but it is wholly insufficient to meet his expenses and obligations."

Members of the Bar Association with but two or three exceptions, he goes on to say, have expressed an earnest desire that this petitioner be readmitted, and so have the Circuit Judges of this Judicial Circuit. He proceeds to cite the evidence given to his character by bank cashiers and attorneys at the court's investigation. Continuing Mr. Davis says he "has been in these Islands nine years and has made mistakes, but refused to join in charges against his brother attorneys when invited to do so by Attorney General Andrews now in Washington, and no client of this petitioner filed charges, against your petitioner."

ges against bim were made, he says he "has been punished severely for any errors of judgment" and prays that he may be "called, readmitted and sworn as an attorney and counsellor of this court and duly licensed to practice his: profession in this Territory."

After the conference of Justices, the petition was taken in charge by Justice Galbraith.

the respondents from entering into or signing the said contract is granted. 'A decree accordingly will be signed.

Hatch & Ballou and R. W. Anderson appeared for the petitioner; M. F. Prosser for the Superintendent of Public Works, and Kinney, McClanahan &

Cooper for Lucas Bros. CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Lum Tok Kee was sentenced by Judge Robinson, on his plea of guilty to pay a fine of \$100 and costs for sell-

A nolle prosequi was entered by Deputy Attorney General Peters before upon any theory consistent with a fair Judge Gear on behalf of Wa Sin, inwithout a license. The case is from last previous term, and the drug in made on the point that oplum was not a poisonous drug within the statute but it never came to a decision.

BIGGER BOND REQUIRED.

Judge De Bolt denied defendant's motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Plaintiff having objected to the sufficiency of defendant's bond on appeal and made good its objection, Judge De Bolt ordered that defendant file a sufficlent bond in a sum not less than the amount of the judgment on or before March 3L The judgment was for return of the Kona Sugar Co's railway and equipment thereof, or in default

the sum of \$22,000. INCREASE OF ESTATE.

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BANKERS TELL WHY THEY PLEASANT WILL GROW. WANTS BACK CANNOT CARRY TERRITORY

Will Not Take Warrants on Speculation Without Knowing When They Will Be Paid.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Some of the banks are taking up registered warrants for their customers although in limited number. Representatives of the four Honolulu banks were interviewed yesterday as to their reawarrants and they were unanimous in denying that it had been done with the

view of embarassing the government. A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

"Until the banks know when the registered warrants will be taken up we cannot discount them," said S. E. Damon of Bishop & Co. "At present we know nothing as to the possible date that the warrants will be taken up. It

ARE TAKING WARRANTS.

"The banks have to a certain extent been taking the warrants from customers, but they are not prepared to take them generally until the financial situation has cleared," said E. L. Spaiding of Spreckels & Co.

"There are two reasons why the banks cannot afford to take up all the registered warrants at this time. The first is that we are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the test case submitted as to the legality of the warrants. The second and more important reason is that at present there is no assurance as to the date of payment of these warrants under the financial statements emanating from the government.

"In former years the banks advanced money to the government up to the full limit allowed by law, under the positive assurances of the government that the loan would be paid in a certain specified time, namely in November, upon realization from the taxes. Under condi-Mentioning his former position of at this time to the government would be duced, the Governor said:

AFRAID OF LEGISLATURE

said P. C. Jones, vice-president of the looking for a needle in a haystack. Bank of Hawaii. "If a note is brought "While our figures are not final in warrants, and not know when they will deem necessary." \$200,000 or \$300,000 was plied up in the sion of the Legislature.

FATTENING THE CALENDAR.

Appeals to swell the April term calendar have been sent up from the Honeinlu District Court as follows: H. A. Heen vs. Luk Mon Wa, judgment for defendant with \$11.95 costs, on claim of \$79.50 for rent; Territory vs. Ah Poo, hard labor 30 days and costs for possession of lottery tickets; Territory vs. Kok Tong, same as preceding case; Territory vs. Kimura, Toguchi, Nishlmura and Shimada, hard labor two days and costs for being present at a gambling game; Territory vs. Pilmoku, hard labor 30 days and costs for possession of lottery tickets: Territory vs.

Nemura, same as preceding case. BOOKS DEMANDED.

In the injunction suit of Sidney M. Ballou'va, Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., Hatch & Ballou for plaintiff vesterday served the following notice on defend-M. T. Simonton's report as master on lant; "Please take notice that you are vertised, he now without such adver- the 1000 account of George R. Carter, hereby required to produce at the trial thement proposes to award another guardian of the estate of Henry A. P. of the above intitio, cause all books contract. In my opinion, for the read Cretery of Grace Carter, minors, has of the Muto. Telephone Company, sone already stated, the propered come to any proved by Judge Robinson and Limited, showly the amounts paid by need of the allowed. The subscribers to he Mutual Relenhone the account "comprehent Company, Little for telephone ser-

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vaults. We don't want to have our entire capital tied up in something on which we don't know when we will realize.

"This is my own thought now; we don't know what the legislature means to do. I know they have made all sorts sons for not accepting the government of promises to Governor Carter but-

CAN'T RELY ON PAYMENT. "The First National Bank will not

take up the warrants because there is no law providing that they shall be taken up in order," said W. G. Cooper, cashler of the First National Bank. We can't tell when the warrants which we cash will be paid by the government. A warrant may be registered by the Treasurer today and it may not be taken up two or three years. There is no law requiring the Treasurer to take up the warrants in the order in which they are registered. He may decide to pay those issued this month and ignore those which have been registered months before. That is the reason why this bank does not wish to cash them."

GOING DOWN TO HARD PAN

The Governor Working Hard to Make Both Ends Meet.

At the close of his all day labors on the appropriation bills yesterday, Gov-

ernor Carter gave out a statement of the result thus far reached in scheduling the policy of retrenchment. Actions as they now exist the government cording to former estimates, of which is not prepared to give any such as the figures have at different times been surance, and in fact the law under published, the limit of expenditure to which the treasury notes can be issued keep within income for the current provides that said notes shall not be eighteen months was \$1,450,000. Statissued for a longer term than seven ing the totals of the appropriations months. Consequently, as the revenue made at the extra session of 1903 and of from the taxes upon which the govern-the probable revenue, giving the ment relies to meet these notes, will not amount just stated as that to which be received before November, a loan the expenditures are required to be re-

penditures down to \$1,750,000. The further we go the harder does the work Mendonca, Mr. Albert Alves, Mr. Har-become. It is necessary to look for ry Lucas, Miss Sdrah Lucas, Capt. C. "The whole difficulty is that the banks become. It is necessary to look for don't knew when the loan will be paid," \$250,000 more to cut out, but it is like

to the bank and there is nothing to detail, they are intended to show the show when it will be paid, you can maximum amount for each of the dehardly expect a bank to loan money partments. These departmental schedupon it. The banks do not wish to take, ules will be submitted to the respecadvantage of the government employe tive departments for revision by their with a small salary and cash warrants own officials. Perhaps we have cut at a big discount taking chances that down some items too much for effieventually the government will meet ciency, and it is for the department offiits obligations. In some cases, we have cials to recommend any changes in our cashed warrants for our customers, figures. They must keep the total for they agreeing to pay interest on the each department, however, within the amount until the warrant is paid. The limit by reducing other items to corbank cannot afford to take up all the respond with such increases as they

be repaid. It may be two years or Secretary Atkinson explained in simimore. These warrants accumulate very lar terms the system adopted for prerapidly and it wouldn't be long before paring estimates for the special ses-

MOTIONS.

Deputy Attorney General Peters has filed a motion to set for hearing the motion for a new trial of Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction.

Magoon and Lightfoot for plaintiff move to set for hearing on all the issues the injunction suit of William McCandless vs. Lee Chew.

Deputy Attorney General Peters moves to set for hearing Auditor Fisher's motion to dismiss the appeal of the Queen's hospital from his decision. Similar action is taken with regard to Treasurer Kepolkai's appeal from the Auditor's decision.

The Leading Japanese Journals, The standing of the three leading

Japanese journals, according to the London Chronicle, is as follows: The Jiji-Shimbun, which means literally "Timely Incident New-hearing," is a semi-official paper, and may be regardmade to the chief mosts in government departments. Rumore are never admitor [Chronicle"-is the cream of the Progress when applied to such injuries causes "records" are scraped off and the cal-

Honolulu People Last Night.

(From Thurday's Dally.) Mr. George W. Lucas and Miss Mabel K. Robertson were married yesterday

evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Robertson, Nuusnu avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Fitz, rector of St. Andrew's cathedral, in presence of relatives and intimate friends of the couple, at 8 o'clock.

Both the bride and groom being of part Hawaiisn blood, and born and educated in Honolulu, very appropristely their union was solemnized beneath the Hawaiian enging gathered in a bow with white satin ribbons, Miss Helen Robertson, sister of the bride, was the bridesmald, and Mr. Robert W. White the best man. The bride was given away by her father. who wore in his lapel the button of the order of the Sacred Treasure, the decoration of that order having been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan in 1891, Dressed in white chiffon with vell and orange blossoms, the bride looked very charming. The bridesmald was attired in white gres trimmed with cream lace.

Following the ceremony the guests went forward to extend congratuletions to the youthful-looking couple, and a sociable time with service of light refreshments succeeded. Wedding presents in great number and many of them rich in quality were on view in one of the rooms. Among them a tea set, with three handsome pieces of silver plate, evidenced the steem held for the bridegroom by his fellow-employees of the custom house.

After spending the first two weeks of their honeymoon in Manoa valley, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas will take up their residence for the immediate future at the Robertson homestead in Nuuanu

Following are the names of the wedding party: Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Mrs. S. S. Robertson, Miss Grace Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schnefer, Miss irmgard Schaefer, Mr. A. G. M. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Jan. H. Boyd, Mrs. E. K. Preeth, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green. Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. E. Jacger, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jarrett, Mrs. J. E. Conradt, Miss L. A. Lloyd, Miss E. A. Holt, Mr. H. E. Murray, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. A. K. Jones, Mr. E. Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. R. Lucas (parents of the groom), Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Chas Lucas Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lucas. Mr. William Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drake, MIS. W. Hill Mr. W. H. Huddy, Dr. G. H. Huddy, Mr. Robt. White, Mrs. E.

Ho Sleep in Ten Years,

Albert Herpin, born in France in 1863, and for fifteen years a resident in Louisville, declares he has not slept a wink during the last ten years and his eyes were seldom closed in slumber for several years preceding. He is in perfect health and does not seem to suffer any discomfort from his remarkable condition.

He goes to bed regularly but says he never closes his eyes, or at least never for an instant loses consciousness of all that is going on about him. In the morning he arises refreshed and ready for another days work. He declares a change of position and darkness of a room seem to give him all the rest he requires.

The man's story is sustained by physicians who have examt id him and who have treated him in a vain effort to afford him relief.

Good Pay Doin Nothin', Kemble, the artist, was sketching in

the mountains of Georgia recently when he fell in with a particularly angular "cracker." The man posed for him in various positions, spending over an hour, and when Kemble asked, "What do I owe you for your trouble?" the mountaineer answered: "I reckon a dime 'il be about right, suh." The artist showed him the sketches and saked what he thought of them. "Wall," was the drawling reply, "seems to me it's mighty puddiin' business for a man to be in, but you must be makin' suthin' out of it or you couldn't afford to throw away money like this for jest gettin' a man to stand around doin' nothin'."

ERN SURGERY .- By applying an aned as the Times of Japan. The staff is discrete dressing to wounds, bruises, now constantly in use, and to these composed of well-to-do men, from burns and like injuries before inflam- the minister dictates the replies to ble among whom appointments are often mation sets in, they may be healed numerous letters, together with a mass without maturation and in one-third of other detail work connected with ted to the pages of the Jiji-Shimbun, the time required by the old treatment. the office over which he presides. These and it has a great reputation for truth. This is one of the greatest discoveries, are then forwarded to London, if he fulness and sincerity. The Nichi-Nicht and triumphs of modern surgery, happens to be in Scotland, and the Shimbun-L e., "Day and Day News Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this contents are taken down by his serbearing," or, as we should say, Thong same principle. It is an antiseptic and taries in Whitehall. This done to is ve party in Jacon. While the R. k.; them to heal very quickly. It also al- inders are once more ready for new Min Shimbures, at the aftery-particle slaye the pain and coreners. Reep a Ry keeping a phonograph both in its News which has hear colling for bottle of Pain Balm in your home and don and Scotland the screening of ele "fearful musicus on a provinced defense " it will save you time and money, not alone among his colleagues in Mr. ?" in the character of the nution's journal to mention the inconvenience and suf- four's reconstructed cabinet, is is regarded as a lord responsible paper. Coving such injuries entail. For sele dripta give viva-voce instructions en but is perhaps all the more interesting all Design and Drumpies. Beneau department at a distance of some for that.

WEDDING TEAK WOOD

Marriage of Two Young Distribution of the Seeds Will Be Made.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A. W. Carter, C. S. Holloway, L. A. Thurston and Forester R. S. Hosmer were in attendance at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry yesterday afternoon.

Forester Hosmer reported to the board that he had spent two days of the past week at Kahuku, inspecting the land of Kaipapau which is involved in the exchange proposition made by the government to Jas. B. Castle. The land was offered in exchange for some owned by Mr. Castle and taken for widening upper Fort street, and the deal was concluded with the exception of signing the papers while Mr. Cooper was Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Hosmer was not prepared to make recommendations to the board but will report at the next meeting.

The Superintendent of Forestry reported also that 1228 trees had been plented in Nupanu valley during the week. The weather had been bad so the men were engaged for the greater part of the week in making leaf pots for transplanting trees, and in clearing off grass. Mr. Hosmer reported also that during the week 277 plants and trees had been given away at the government nursery.

Two and a half pounds of teak seed have been received from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and Mr. Hosmer intends to distribute the seed to different sections of the Islands as an experiment. The tree is a very valuable one for Hawaii. There is on hand a large quantity of vegetable seeds which were sent here from Washington by the late Delegate Wilcox. Mr. Hosmer is having the seeds tested, and if it is found that they will still germinate, they will be

distributed to the various islands. Mr. Hosmer will make tours of Maui and Kauai as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently to permit of this being done. He also intends to visit Kona soon in order to investigate and report upon the two land propositions recently submitted to the Board of Agriculture by the Land Department. The forester also has a tentative appointment with A. W. Carter to visit the Hamakua district in April. A forest reserve for that district will prob-

ably be decided upon at that fime. A recommendation was received from Eutomologist Perkins advising the fixing of a scale of charges and specific rules for the fumigation and disinfection of plants. Prof. Perkins will be saked to ascertain the cost of the inspection and to submit desired rules to

the board. Professor Perkins also made some recommendations in regard to the rules suggested governing inter-island plant inspection. He doubted the necessity of general plant inspection between the islands, saying that too many restrictions were likely to work harm. Sugar cane, he suggested, should be left in quarantine long enough to make the examination thorough. Mr. Perkins said that if would require a day to inspect each separate dozen bags of

seed came. As no quorum was present, definite action could not be taken relative to the rule on inter-island plant inspec-

President Thurston stated that no protests had been received during the week against the stopping of the free distribution of plants, but in the absence of a quorum, action on the proposed change was postponed for a week.

A Cabinet Minister's Phonograph.

Since his accession to the British cabinet Mr. Graham Murray has made a still greater use of the phonograph for the conduct of his correspondence as secretary of state for Scotland than he ONE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF MOD. did during the period when he acted as lord advocate in the same department. Some five or six dozen "records" are

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FRIDAY

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

In speculating upon the slow course rian in its winter intensity. During our Civil War troops went into winter emerging for great operations when the cold absted and the roads grew firm. It is noticeable that, in the Balkans, fighting brews in April, and does not go

There is another explanation possible which has to do with high strategy Japan went to war because Russia would not concede Korea to her. She occupied the Hermit Peninsula with a great army and it now devolves upon Russia to either accept the situation or undertake to turn the Japanese out. There is perhaps no occasion for Japan, having got what she wanted, to go further and attempt to dislodge Russia from another part of Asia. All she needs to do under such elecumstances is to strengthen her defences and await the Czar's pleasure. She can put men enough into Korea to hold the place against all comers; she might not have enough to scatter in various armies distributed far from their common base; in the enemy's country and threatened by superior numbers. There was a hint in the news the other day that the Japanese did not intend to lose themselves in Manchuria.

As mere speculations these theories are given for what they are worth, which may be much or little as events shall shape themselves.

EFFECT OF THE CANAL

California expects, when the canal is done, to be able to sell its canned fruits cheaper in London than in San Fran-Just how this will be possible is explained-by the San Francisco Call as follows:

'Last year Liverpool and London took 600,000 cases of California cannot fruits, shipped ground the Horn, crossing the equator twice. When we have the Panama Canal, we can sell our canned fruit in Europe chesper than right here in California. The shorter voyage will mean lower freight. These fruits are canned in duty-paid tin and sugar. When these are re-exported, the Government pays back to the exporter ninety-nine per cent. of the duty. That drawback will pay the freight, and our canned goods will be landed in Europe at a price that will not only hold the extend it. As the reduction of our perishable fruit to a form in which its keeping capacity is unlimited is of the highest value to our horticulture, so facilities for reaching market as a Buch reduction become of first importance.

"It is believed that with proper storage arrangements a large part of our fresh fruit crop will also find a profitsble market abroad. Pears and citrus fruits may surely go by way of the canal, and the superior quality they have should make their market. It is hardly possible to overestimate the favorable effect of putting every orchard and vinevard in California more than 10,000 miles nearer by water to a market. It is as if every tree and vine and the climate that makes them productive were moved and relocated that much nearer to the consumers.

"Not only should the fruit-growers of California contemplate this with the liveliest expectations, but they should in every way sustain the President and hold up his hands in his brave effort to give us the canal at the earliest possible moment."

There is the making of a pretty row in the decision of the national submanagers of the Democratic party to indorse the minority choice of the Territorial Democratic committee here for National Committeeman. The turning down of Col. McCarthy will be strongly reschied, the more so because of the underlianded way in which it was done.

Hilo may lose the Republican convention after all. This would be a new indignity only to be atomed for by County government and the destruction of the band. Probably, sooner or inter, Sheriff Andrews will be beld responsible.

People who wish to get at the bottom of the Davis case should read the agreement with two of the Sumner heirs printed élsewhere.

If the Japanese have bottled up Port Arthur, the new Russian admiral there might as well spend his time playing croanet.

Judge Little's chief objection to Interpreter Doyle is that he interpreted Little into Bob Ingersoil.

The Yellow Peril seems to be getting a bit nearer the Russians every day.

The opticians now have a trust which the law is looking at cross-eyed.

HEARST AND BRYAN

Mr Hearst is a growing presence in A columnal boom is brewing at Pana time who will be more easily beaten than he was himself.

would be much easier in the event of another Democrat being defeated for panama one of the two great food the Presidency than in the case that Mr. Bryan's successor should carry all before him. Defeat this year at the hands of some new leader, especially a crushing defeat, would inevitably make : : : : MARCH 25 the party think more of the Orator of the Platte. Of course it would not do for Mr. Bryan to closely identify himself with the victim of the sacrifice, for then men might say that the milistone of his, friendship had borne the man of the Japanese in Korea, two consided down; so Mr. Bryan is shrewdly workerations present themselves. There is ing behind and out of sight. This in-

the weather, which, in Kores, is Sibe-but is the more effective for that, Republicans are watching the game with the deepest interest. Of all canquarters, even in the mid-South, only didates to run against Rooseyeit they prefer The Yellow Peril, as Mr. Hearst name him if they could whatever course the business interests might take far in winter. Since Napoleon's retreat if a man like Cleveland were to run from Moscow, military leaders in north- on the Democratic ticket, their choice ern latitudes, have fought shy of cold between Hearst and Roosevelt could weather save for purposes of defence, only go one way. Indeed no Republi-War along modern lines is not served can would leave Roosevelt for Hearst. like justice all places temples and all while hundreds of thousands of Demoseasons summer but is influenced by crats would leave Hearst for Roosevelt. the state of the thermometer and the It is a situation in politics for Republicans to encourage all they can.

DRIPK EVIL LESSENING.

The solid growth of temperance in the United States can best be judged by those whose memories extend back to the first third of the last century or who have studied the social annals of that and a previous time. There is a current belief that the earlier American especially the New Englander, was a total abstainer when, as a matter of fact, he drank early and often. Rum was served at religious meetings in Massachusetts 150 years ago. There is a sermon extant wherein a Puritan preactier condemned the man who drank no wine as fellow with the "infidel Turk." No social occasion was complete without strong drink. Horace Greeley, in his Recollections of a Busy Life, speaks of the social obloquy he was under in the neighborhood of his New England home because, as a young man, he determined to refuse alcoholic beverages. Once he was forced to drink by well-meaning neighbors. At conventions, quarterly-meetings, barn raisings, husking bees and the like, rum was the common drink and intoxication expressed the popular idea of a good time.

While drunkenness has by no means gone from these rural places it is now under a social and business ban. The man who habitually "drinks" is marked; the occasional tippler is suspected; a young man who goes to saloons cannot be sure of getting employment or a wife. The law, by providing penalties for drunkenness, has beloed to make the habit untashionable. So has the prevalence of clean athletic sports. Nor is the reform confined to rural places; it extends to the cities and along all the spheres of traffic and is much advanced by the common usage of railroad and steamship corporations and of great business houses in discharging from their employ men | wall in \$5000 spent upon moving picwho are known to make any use what tures than there would be in \$50,000 ever, save under a physician's orders, of sicoholic stimulants. Indeed this rule is so common that it extends to barkeepers. The man who wants a place behind the bar can get it easier means of encouraging and increasing and keep it longer, if he proves that he has never occupied a place in front

> supports the temperate life-or, properly speaking, the habit of total abstention is its surest guarantee of permanence; and anything that goes to increase and strengthen that sentiment is in the line of the best service which can be rendered to the cause. Prohibitory laws cannot be enforced unless there is a majority public sentiment behind them. Before legal sussion comes there must be moral suasion. Happily this last is supplemented by the very practical rules which employers of labor, all over the country, are beginning to insist upon.

The healthy public sentiment which

Indications are strong that a factional warfare will begin in the Senate. though without apparent prospects of success, against some of the Governor's appointees. The course of the Attorney General in probing the voucher frauds has made him objectionable to the grafters. Mr. Fisher is also a target and Mr. Holloway may be. There is every sign that the Home Rulers and

the Home Rule Republicans expect to

grind a political age at the stone so

unexpectedly turned for them. The Russians kindly inform the Japanese, per Associated Press, where they may look for the Vladivostok squadron. It needs no Japanese Sherlock Holmes to read Russian admissions by contraries. Using the press to deceive the enemy is one of the first principles of Russian wariare:

reform movement in Kansas of having Senator Burton for its backbone. If that is the case the movement will have to take something soon for curvature of the spine.

The vernal equinox brought its storm ind now there seems to be a chance o get a spring settlement with the

How would it do for Davis, in his efforts to get buck into practice, to begin by making restitution to John K. Sumper?

When it reorganizes, the Legislature ought to make sure and appoint a shortage committee.

THE NEXT GREAT BOOK

the field of politics and the fact is ina and the eyes of adventurous spimeasurably due to the secret work of its are turning that way. Upon a Mr. Bryan whose interest it is to have a narrow surly of American soil, some man head the Democratic ticket this thing over \$100,000,000 are to be spent in the next decade, a fact which guar-Nothing could so extinguish Mr. antees a boom ten years long. An or-Bryan as the success of the Democratic dinary real estate boom lasts two or candidate for President in 1904. Such three years and then automatically dea result would emphasize the claim of feats itself, so a boom of the continuity Mr. Bryan's factional enemies that he of the fone which is promised by the was the cause of the party's failure in opening of work on the isthmian canal Moreover a boom which will make

points of the world's commerce, has in

it the pledge of lasting prosperly,

Suez and Port Said did not become great because their back-country is a desert and because such resources as the Nile region provides go to other and long established emportums. But Panama and Colon have one or the richest of tropical regions to draw upon for export wealth and one not furnished with large cities. The tributary country, which is bound to come under American sway, is a mineral and agricultural treasure mine. All that is needed to developalt is the American method. Once such development is: had, enormous fortunes, like those which made Jamaica celebrated a hunhas come to be called. They would dred years ago, may be looked for It is deemed probable that foothere men who, by living in America's inthe tropical climate, will go to Panama in the fair expectation of finding plenty to do. In the domain of the sun and the jungle they will have a clear advantage over men who must acclimate themselves. There will be many deaths, but the lower percentage of mortality will naturally be found among men whom the sun god has ceased to blight and who know how to dress and what to eat and drink to keep themselves well under the rigors of the torrid some.

A WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT

The subject of a world's fair exhibit at private expense is to be discussed by the merchants and planters. There is a moral incentive to do something to counteract the presence on "the Pike" of the hula hula show, and this, as well as the value of world's fair advertising will be considered. It must not be forgotten, however,

that the people who go to see hulas et a great fair are not led away from them by school exhibits or grocery displays. Bas relief maps and bags of sugar do not wean them from the spice of rife. Even papier mache fish and tapa cloth cannot be depended on to make the pikers forget the music of Tomi Tomi over in the grase hut. The scheme is too much like that of the good old ladies who proposed to win men from strong drink by giving them weekly lectures on village improve-

The Advertiser, in view of the failure of Hawaii to get much good out of past world's fairs, has not been enthusiastic for a display at St. Louis. But it for a display at St. Louis. But it would heartily approve any show of a kind that actually draws people and convinces them that a place is worth seeing and worth living is. Moving pictures always attract growds and a display in that form of Hawalian street and plantation scenes surfbathing, the volcano, schools at recess, shore fishing, park band soncerts yacht racing, etc., could not fair to advertise Hawaii as it is and make people wish to come here. There is more for Hain such exhibits as the Islands maintained at Omaha, Buffalo, Charleston and Paris. The most we got out of Chicago and San Francisco fairs came of the Kilatica cyclorama; the least out of the merchandise display.

THE MORMON ISSUE.

It is hard to fathom the motive of President Smith's open deflance of the moral sentiment of the United States. That Smith can locally rely upon the control Mermons have over the laws of Utah is probably true but that would not save him from the punishment which would follow the passage of a constitutional amendment forbidding polygamy, as slavery, its "twin relic of barbarism." was, prohibited. Without a doubt Congress would pass and two-thirds of the States ratify such an amendment whereupon Paesident Smith and his fellow offenders would have the choice of obeying the law or standing prosecution in courts which they could not control.

It was the part of wisdom, in case the Mormon "apostles" proposed to live in the plural relation, to keep under cover. But President Smith, in his testimony before a Senate committee of investigation makes a virtue and boast of his iniquity. He wants all the world to know. Standing in the most conspicuous witness box of the country he ranges his five wives and forty-two children in line and asked its countrymen to share his pride in them. Those who show disgust at the speciacle are invited to say what they will do about it. The proper answer to this sort of thing is an amendment to the organic law of the United States which will make it impossible for plural marriages to be recognized in any State.

The cause is one to enlist, the churches, the societies for the suppression of vice and all people of good A St. Joseph (Mo.) paper accuses the morals. The fight it suggests would be short and decisive.

> The Grafters' Union announces a reduction of 23 1-3 per cent for the legislative session. According to George Markham that much help may be expected from the translators, typewriters, legal advisers to committees, comparers, clerks, proof-readers, copyists, etc. The cut rate for doctoring vonchers has not yet been made known but there is hope that it will also be governed by the lower schedule of pay demanded by the hard times.

It is supposed that Kumalas's first move for economy will be a bill surpending the Constitution and abotish- and the colertion of a candidate ing the grand jury.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. Mexico had apparently takes alarm

at the isthming proximity of the United States and will go in for coast defences and a navy. San Juan de Uluo island, in the harbor of Vera Cruz, will have a modern fortress and all the ports of the espublishing to be safeguarded with big guips. The marine program calls for a number of modern battleships and cruisers. It is also intended to provide for the defense of the interior approaches to the City of | Mexico and to several of the State capitals. Evidently Mexico expects that the

United States will sooner or later absorb the whole of Central America and she does not like a position between the upper and nether millstones. In the view that expansion, beginning at the canal, will touch the south Mexican frontier, the Diaz government is probably right, for it will not be to the interest of the United States to have foreigners build a second canal via. Nicaragua or to get or keep a predominating commercial influence in the Panama hinterland. Central America. sooner or later, must come under the Stars and Stripes. It is manifest destiny. But whether Mexico shall be absorbed or not will depend, chiefly, upon her own conduct as a member of the family of nations. The American people are well satis-

fled to leave Mexico alone They do not want another Philippine problem to deal with: So long as peace reigns across the border and international obligations are kept, the cactus republic will have no cause to fear American expansion. The United States does not need Mexico in its business as it will need the canal district; and it respects the government which President Diaz is giving a naturally turbulent people. The danger to Mexico would be in a succession of bad rulers and civil wars and of the sort of intrigue which obliged the United States to take Colombia by the throat. A few years of that, would justify interven-

PERMAPS NO MOVE.

The statement that the Russians will not advance on Korea might be fairly supplemented by a Japanese decision not to advance beyond it. Japan went to war to get Korea and having got her, and incidentally the control of the sea, what more does she want? Certalkly Japan does not covet Manchuria and unless she is bound by treaty to save China, her present position ought to suit her very well indeed. When the prize is won all that remains is to

defend it. If Japan should decide to stand pat, Russia would be in a most embarrassing position. What she wants is to pursue the Fablan policy which worked so well during the French invasion; to lure the enemy to the recesses of her own country before turning upon him. But Japan, without the slightest loss of prestige can sit down in her Korean entreachments and compel the Russlans either to drop the war or come where the Japanese are and fight on ground of the latter's own choosing. Perhaps that is the game. If it is, outwitted Russia will be the lest and by-word of the world.

MR HEARST'S CANDIDACY.

It begins to look as if Mr. William

R. Hearst's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency may have to be taken seriously. The fact that he is not a frequent or eloquent speaker, and has seldom, if ever, been heard on the floor of the House of Representatives, or on the stump, is latter promptly gave knockout blows not the fatal obstruction to his eligibillty which some persons imagine it to be. Thomas Jefferson was no orator; his influence was acquired exclusively by the pen. In the eyes of many hundreds of thousands of naive and credulous readers, Mr. Hearst is the author of every editorial article that appears in every issue of his numerous newspapers. It follows that, from their point of view, he seems to be a good deal of a man, measuring quite up to the standard set by such Presidents as Polk, Johnson and Arthur. As the presumable writer, and as, certainly, the responsible indorser, of every word printed over his signature, he is indisputably a more important figure on the public stage than was William J. Bryan a week before the latter secured a nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Democratic national convention of 1896. Although Mr. Bryan has, thus far, declined to avow himself a supporter of Mr. Hearst's, it is significant that only in States and Territories where the Bryanites are strong has the Hearst boom been launched successfully.

There is no reason to believe that Mr. Hearst will get a single delegate from the City or State of New York, although he represents a metropolitan district in Congress. On the other hand, he seems likely to have the delegates from New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. It would not be surprising should he have some support from California, Oregon, Weshington, Nevada Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado. Some delegations also seem assured to him from the Middle West, and the South: we refer to those of Mississippi, of Iowa, and of Kentucky. A vigorous effort is making to gain for him some delegates from Maceachusetts, and other New England States. On the whole, it is needful for prudent Democrats to confront the possibility that the Bryan-Hearst combination may control a little more than a third of the members of the Demoratic national convention. The fact obould be accepted, as conclusive proof of the need of abolishing the two-thirds. No doubt the nomination of Mr. Hourst is an impossible this year nesmild be that of Mr. Bryan. If no renated. Mr. Hearst would poll even for a er votes than were cast for the Decontic nominee in 1906. Still Fa his next friend, the editor of the monote may exercise a permit

ouls -- Harper's Weekly.

fictive on the framing of a pi

LULAL SEEVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Dally)

For the special session, the Senate will probably occupy the Secretary's office as at the regular session. Governor Carter and Secretary Atkin son took a respite from appointed in-

terviews yesterday and paid attention to the official mail. While engaged with legislative

matters, the Governor will not receive callers after 12 o'clock. Appointments must be made for the mosning. Prince David Kawananakoa la now

president of the Humane Society, and has taken up the work begun by Helen Wilder and later carried on by Mrs. A. G. Hawes,

With the coming of spring the For tuguese emigration from Hawaii has been resumed as was anticipated. barge number of that nationality leave for California in the Alameda today.

Owing to the fact that the Legislature will then be in session, it is probable that the Republican convention called for April 21 to select delegates to the National Convention will be held in Honolulu instead of Hile. Mr. George Kennan, explorer and

author, visited the Capitol yesterday. He renewed an old Washington acquaintanceship with Governor Carter and told Secretary Atkinson he had read his grandfather's book on Siberia. Governor Carter's appointments to

office will come up for confirmation by the Senate at the special session of the Legislature. They comprise the Superintendent of Public Works, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Public Lands, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Auditor, the President of the Board of Health, the Surveyor and members of various pub-

(From Thurday's Daily.) Dr. Derby has returned from Kausi

W. S. Fleming is the Territorial prosecutor at the Maul court term. W. H. Hoogs is reported to be in the

field for election as a delegate to the

Of the batch of twenty attorneys licensed to practice in the lower courts by Judge Humphreys in 1901 and 1902, which included about all of the Home Rule members of the Legislature, thirteen would appear to have been unlucky at the bar. That is the number failing to come back for a renewal of their licenses at the end of the statutory term of two years. A small num; By the Government Survey, Published ber advanced to the higher courts, and

one or two died. A. G. Correa, attorney for the Tewksbury minors, has filed objections to the account of Geo. H. Davis, trustee of Rita C. Tewksbury, somewhat alike in tenor to the objections of M. T. Simonton, guardian ad litem of the minor not yet of age. It is objected, among other things, that no detailed statement of sources of income is given. that there has not been made a proper account of the handling of the trust funds and that the trustee paid himself moneys without authority.

In its answer to the suit in admiralty of Miss Genevieve Dowsett, claiming \$422 damages on account of a trunk lost in shipment, Wilder's Steamship Co., pleads the "act of God" clause in the manifest, also its baggage receipt provise that no responsibility for loss greater than \$100 is assumed by the company on a passenger's baggage. It is alleged that the trunk was lost through the capsizing of a boat by blind rollers, an accident that could not have been foreseen and guarded against

Anderson Grace, a negro, was in the police court yesterday charged with threatening to kill Mrs. Kalalaina Kanikau. The woman is lame, having broken her leg some time ago. While at the Queen's Hospital she became enamored of Grace, who was a hospital attendant. Then they fell out, She came to the statum on Monday to complain of Grace and while there Grace appeared. The wo an was so frightened that s a rer at of the Deputy Pheriff's Too ~ was discharged lulu. with a re-.... .d a warning not

Committee of the second

All Humors

Are impure matters which the skip. liver, kidneys and other organs can not take care of without help, there is such an accumulation of them. They litter the whole system.

Pimples, boils, eczema and other eruptions, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, bilious turns, fits of indigestion, dull headsches and many other troubles are due to them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove all humors, overcome all itheir effects, strengthen, tone and invigorate the whole system.

"I had sait rheum on my hands so that I could not work. I took Hood's Sarsaparille. and it drove out the humor. I continued Its use till the sores disappeared." Mas. IRA O. BROWN, Rumford Falls, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD,-General Commission Agents, Queen St., Hone-

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honols-lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-ars and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.-Ma. chinery of every descrition made to

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 24, 1904.

Republican National Convention.	Honorum, March 24, 1904.						
The Supreme Court yesterday obtained a return of the papers in the Dayis disbarment case from the Federal		Capital.	Val.	B18.	Ast		
court.	MERCANTOLE			V 1			
W. C. Achi, chairman of the Repub- lican committee of the Fifth District,	C. Brewer & Co	\$1,000,000	100		310		
has issued a call for the convention primaries.	Sugar				1.		
Saburo Adachi, who was extradited	Haw. Agricultural	5,000.000 1,200.000	30 00°	- 19	90 110		
from Japan for perjury, has been re- leased under bail of \$2500, three Jap-	Hawaiian Sugar Co	2,812,750 2,000,000	100	, 16 20	22 100		
anese being accepted as sureties.	Honokaa	750,000 2,000.000	100	•	100		
M. F. Prosser will conduct the crimi-	Kahuku	500,000 500,000	100		1934		
nal business for the Territory at the Kauai term, which includes the case	Kihei Plan. Co., Ltd. Kipahulu Koloa	160,000	100		40		
of the murder of Engineer McGlennan by means of dynamite.	McBryde Sng. Co., Ltd. Oahu Sugar Co.	8,300,000	100	17/2	115		
U. S. Marshal Hendry has gone to	Onomes. Ookala	3,700,000 -1,000,000 -500,000	100	18	- B		
Maui with warrants for the arrest of	Olas Sugar Co., Ltd	5,000,000 150,000	100	64	7		
Murakami and Mata, the man and woman who intermarried after he had	Pasuhan SugfianCo.	500,000	50 100	1			
stolen her from a husband to whom	Pala Pepeekeo	750,000 750,000	100	••••			
she had been matried in Japan. It is reported that Governor Carter.	Walalus Agri. Co	4,500,000	100	• • • • •	80 43		
has asked for the resignation of Lyle	Wailuku	700,000 202,000	100 100	::::	180		
A. Dickey, First District Magistrate of Honolulu, for reasons of economy, be-	STRANSHIP COS.						
lieving that Alex. Lindsay, Jr., Second	Wilder S. S. Co. Inter-Liland S. S. Co.	800,000	100	186	115		
District Magistrate, can handle both criminal and civil business.	MISCELLANGOUS.				e e se		
Judge Lindsay yesterday fined Eu-	Paw. Blectrie Co	500,000	100	F.	1.00		
gene Devauchelle \$3 and costs for as- sault and battery on A. Silva, the	H. R. 1. & L. Co., Pd. H. R. 7. & L. Co., C. Mutnal tel. Co. O. B. & L. Co	1,000,000 150,000	100		100 897		
prize-fighter. The case of affray	O. B. & L. Co. Hilo E. R. Co.	4,000,000	100		77%		
against Devauchelle and Silva was nolle prossed. From the testimony in	Вожре	1, 10,000	30	"	14		
the case it appeared that Devauchelle	Haw Gow't An a			98			
and two others attacked Silva. The latter promptly gave knockout blows	Haw. ler. 1 p. c. (Fire						
to his assailants.	Hilo R. R. Co., 6 p. c Hon, R. T. & L. Co.,		7. 4	• 1	HO		
Of the batch of twenty attorneys licensed to practice in the lower courts.	Ews Plant, Sp. e.			104	****		
by Judge Humphreys in 1901 and 1902.	O. R. & L. Co. Oahu Sugar Co., 6 p. c. Olaa Sugar Co., 6 p. c.		••••	100	100		
which included about all of the Home Bule members of the Legislature, thir-	Waialus Ag Co., 6.p.c. Kahuku 6 p. c				100		
teen would appear to have been un-	Pioneer Mill Co. 6 p.c.				100		
lucky at the bar. That is the number falling to come back for a renewal of	THE THE PART OF THE	1,-1					

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Every Monday.

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			ow.	TH		Ifall to	Humidity	ig.		ę
 B	12 12	27.02	29.85		Mex	Talinfall	89	Clouds	Avind	Force
 ®M+¥+p	14 15 16	2: 85 29 85 20 84 20 88	29.83 29.79 29.78 29.83 29.85	65 65 66 64	76 72 78 77 78 78	1.41 92 .34 .14	+8 87 83	10-7 0-5 10-8	8.M.	000110

Barometer corrected to 33 F. and sea evel, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is 06 for Honolulu,

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

100	Mar.	Elgh Tide	Ht of Tide	Bigh Tide Small.	Largo.	Low Tide Small.	Bun rises.	Hun sets.	Moon rises
M TWIF S SM	H 81433 A	7.54 9.08 10.18 11.25	1.5 1.5 1.6	5.66 6.45 7.49 9:0 0.58 p.m 12-19	13.51 1.47 3.0 4.20 5.37	0.18 1.8: 2.8: 4.19 8.83 6.29	5.00 5.00 5.09 5.59	6.11 6.12 6.12 6.12 6.13 6.13	11.16 a.m. 0.11 1.06

First quarter of the moon March 24th. Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Sur-

ver tables. The tides at Kahului and Hillo and about one hour earlier than at he to-

Bawallan ster and the is . " 20 minutes elemen come l'orent a chi time, being has the residence its

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Newspaper AR CHIVE®

MILITARY AND MUSIC DISPENSABLE LUXURIES

Governor Carter's Estimates Leave Out Soldiers and Band, Government Hospitals and Physicians.

Radical excisions as well as reductions were found necessary to be made by Governor Carter in the appropriation bills, as passed ends were brought into contact. When the Governor emerged from time, he gave a statement to the following effect:

with the probable revenue. To do this it has been necessary to and continued the injunction suit of principle that where a contract is made eliminate a number of services, some of which may be considered sidney M. Ballon vs. Mutual Telephone by the majority-stockholders of a cor-

"I have had to cut out the Land Registration Court, the sub- the books of accounts with subscribers sidies to hospitals, the pay of Government physicians, the military as notified to do: Evidence was direct-undo it. On this point Judge Gear and the band. Of course these are not final decisions, but estimates subscribers regarding the renting of to be submitted to the Legislature. Possibly the Legislature may see fit to retain some of these things, or devise other methods of

in its income during the remainder of this period. I am going on the theory that the people do not want their taxes increased. When yesterday as follows: Frank J. Turk bargain' proved. According to the evithe regular session of the ensuing Legislature meets in February vs. Estrella J. Turk, appear of plaintin because he thought he could build up next, there may be a different situation. By reducing the expendi- from judgment for defendant in suit ture now there will be a chance of catching up by that time with the for replevin of one bay mare named he put in over \$5000 for the stock and \$575,000, or about that amount, of back indebtedness.

not available. Yes, the appropriations for the court being legal obligations, it would be necessary, on leaving them out, to repeal the Torrens Land Act."

mates he is preparing are of the nature of recommendations, the final disposal of them resting with the Legislature.

Business Men Will Discuss the Fair.

A joint meeting of the Chamber of

Commerce, Merchants' Association, the Hawaii Promotion Committee and the Exposition Association will be held the larger buildings. this afternoon at two o'clock to consider the representation of Hawali at the St. Louis Exposition. Since World's Fair Commissioner Macfarlane has learned from Governor Carter that no money would be available for an exhibit, he has been trying to interest the business men of the city in raising funds by subscription in order that Hawaii may not be the only Territory unrepresented at the exposition or represented only by a hula show. The meeting this afternoon will be held at Castle & Cooke hall and it is expected that there will be a large and representative attendance. The business community is almost a unit in the opinion that Hawaii should be represented at St. Louis and the only differerence is as to the method by which the members of the various organizations think that the government should go shead with the expenditure of the \$39,000 appropriated by the Legislature, that some other local expense could better be lopped off than the one for the fair. There are some also who members of the bar, their entire belief showing, or tending to show, fraud. feel that an exhibit should be made in the system of referring such cases even though private firms and corporations be compelled to draw upon their wn resources for the payment of extenses. The exhibit which had been - zided upon is almost completed and money already spent, which

by the Legislature last summer, before expenditures could look tions to the motion of the Territory for revenue in the face. It was only yesterday afternoon that the two a change of venue to Kanai prevail the day's seclusion over the financial problem, wherein he had the jurisprudence of the Hawatian Islands assistance of Secretary Atkinson and Auditor Fisher portions of the will be established which the Legisla-

"At last I have got the estimated expenditures down to a level by the public as hard to do without.

establishing a parity between expenses and receipts. "The whole object is to provide for the Territory's living with-

With that position attained, some of the expenditures now proposed to be dropped might be resumed. No doubt the Land Registration Court is a good institution, but money for maintaining it is

Governor Carter wished it distinctly understood that the esti-

copies of the bandbook of Hawaii, which were purchased for the express purpose of distribution at the St. Louis fair. A goodly portion of the \$30,000 appropriation has already been expended in getting together the present exhibit, which is almost valueless if not forwarded to the exposition.

At the meeting to be held this afternoon Mr. Funston, who is now here, and who is an officer of the exposition. will make an address, pointing out the necessity for Hawaii to make a Governor Carter will also talk and there will be a general discussion of

exposition is so short now that al idea of getting a separate building will very likely have to be abandoned. If is still possible to get space in some of

SO YONG PASSES HIS EXAMINATION

So Yong passed his examination for the lower courts bar with flying colors. It is said the committee put him valueless, for which they claimed damthrough strict paces, including a stiff ages to the amount of \$3900, the par test in Blackstone. The young Chinese lawyer intends pursuing his studles with a view to applying for license in the higher courts. In its report, which here follows, the committee expresses its approval of the system of examination initiated by Judge De-

To the Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the First Circuit.

The undersigned having been apthis result can be obtained. Some of pointed by your Honor as a committee to examine into the qualifications of Mr. So Yong to practice in the District Courts of this Territory and before the Circuit Judges at chambers on appeal. beg to report that they have carefully and although recognizing the sad finan- examined Mr. So Youg and find him cial straits of the Territory, contend duly qualified for such practice. They therefore recommend that his license be renewed as requested.

> They wish further to express. that thereby the best interests of the profession can be subserved. In the opinion of your committee it has heretofore been entirely too casy to obtain licenses for the practice in question, and a fairly strict examination therefor is for the benefit of both the legal profession and clients.

Dated March 23d, 1994.

W. L. STANLEY, WADE WARREN THATER, S. HASKET DERBY.



Decision May Be Serious In Its Effect.

Judge Robinson will render his decision this morning on the important think that as Mr. Kerr had bought question of a change of venue for the some of the shares he should buy them Jones murder trial. Should the objectall." It is found that Mr. Kerr had upon the constitutional grounds presented, a new situation in the criminal ture is powerless to remedy.

THE TELEPHONE CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday partly heard Co. Officers of the company produced desk telephones in dwellings.

THE APPEAL CROP.

More appeals to the April term of the from the District Court of Honolulu "Wisteria," buggy, harness, lamp, whip, lap robe and horse blanket, valued at \$295; Territory vs. Chew It, hard labor 80 days and costs for possession of lottery tickets; Territory ys. Ab Hung, same as preceding case. COURT NOTES.

Plaintiff has filed a replication to the answer of defendants in Camp vs. Kentwell and Holt.

Defendants in Schnack vs. Mary J. and Andres A: Montano demur to the to discontinue and sell out." complaint, saying there is no proper allegation that plaintiff secured a purchaser for the land described. "who was able, ready and willing to purchase said land at the price named."

Plaintiffs in Lee Chu and C. K. Ai s. Isaac and Julia Noar file exceptions to the answer of Isaac Noar in portions and to the whole of the portion designated as a cross complaint. J. Alfred Magoon denies every allegation in the amended complaint of Harvey Carpenter vs. J. Alfred Magooppand Thomas Fitch. This is the suit on a check given by Magoon to Fitch for proper exhibit. F. W. Macfarlane and \$2500, which failed to fetch the money Charles Phillips was appointed by Judge De Bolt as appraiser of the es-

> Defendant enters a general denial in Johnston vs. W. C. Achi.

CORPORATION LAW DECISION. Judge Gear rendered a decision yes-V. O. Teixeira, A. J. Lopez, J. G. Ferregil, Victorino Carreira and Manuel Souza against the American Dry Goods Association and L. B. Kerr & Co., corporations, and L. B. Kerr. Complainants, minority stockholders of the firstnamed corporation, alleged a conspiracy of the respondents to wreck the company and make their shares in it

value of all of their shares.

H. E. Highton was attorney for plaintiffs, and Henry E. Cooper, Kinney McClanahan & Cooper, for respondents. The hearing began on March 8 and continued from time to time until the complainants rested at 2:20 p. m. on the 21st inst., when Mr. Cooper moved that the bill be dismissed on the ground that material allegations of the bill had not been supported by the evidence. Judge Gear, reviewing the evidence, finds the ground well taken and, concluding his decision,

CASE NOT MADE OUT.

"It devolves upon the plaintiffs to prove their case and defendants cannot be asked to put on any defense until a case is made out by the plain tiffs which would warrant a judgment in their behalf if the defendants failed to put in any evidence. I find that no such case has been made out, and that there is no evidence in plaintiffs' case conspiracy, undue advantage, or unto committees of lawyers, believing fair bargins made by the defendants, or either of them.

In justice to the defendants, it seems to me proper to add that I find nothing in the evidence inconsistent with fair and honorable dealings on their part in the matters in issue in this case, and I must therefore order the bill dismissed, with costs taxed against plaintiff. A decree will be signed in

PORTUGUESE AND A ENTRO. Facts in the crm . . . In falled. The Association, I'm service of the contraction of the contractions.

mostings and election of officers, etc., and & conspiracy to with out the business of the A. D. G. A. List. They also declared that the assets of the Assoclation were unlawfully, converted to the use of the Kerr company. According to their own evidence, it appeared there was nothing in the charter or bylaws of the Association to prevent the mir of their shares by stockholders to anythody, or restricting the ownership of stock to Portuguese. It came sut also, that after Mr. Osorio had sold his 22 shares there was a rush of other stockholders to sell theirs to L. H. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Their own testimony, which tallied exactly with that of Mr. Kerr, showed that the sole request of complainants was that Mr. Kerr should buy their stock also. They employed attorneys, whose "whole employment seemed to be for the purpose of selling their stock. They seemed to the legal right to buy the shares he did. RIGHTS OF MAJORITY.

The next question the court considdered was whether Mr. Kerr, or his corporation, having a conveting business, had the right to purchase this stock and, having done so, was Mr. Keev. restrained under the law from contracting with the American Dry Goods Association A long array of authorities is quoted to uphold the poration, which is neither fraudulent. beyond its corporate power nor illegal, a court of equity will not interiere to

KERR WAS SQUARE.

in the transaction between L. B. Kerr or L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd., and the American Dry Goods Association, Ltd. Circuit Court, First Circuit, came up No sctual fraud has been shown, no 'undue advantage,' nor 'unconscionable dence, Mr. Kerr went into the business a good retail business at that store; ended up with losing that and charging over \$1000 more to profit and loss for merchandise furnished. There is not business may be deducted, if they occur one word of evidence showing that he during the tax year, as, for example, ever charged the American Dry Goods bank loans lost during the year though Association a single cent more for made prior thereto, notes given in paygoods than their wholesale value, or that he received one cent more from the concern than he was entitled to. There is no evidence that the business was not carried on solely to subserve and promote the best interests of the American Dry Goods Association. If the business was a losing one surely the majority stockholders had the right

THE RICH HAVE RIGHTS.

The decision expounds the law as be ing intended to protect the rights of the rich as well as the poor, the prin-ciple being concisely stated in the following quotation from the New England Reporter:

The law does not set up one stand ard by which to determine the rights or measure the conduct of the rich. and another for the poor. Its protecting shield is extended alike over all. Its pride and glory are to mete out equal and exact justice to all in the same scale rich and poor allie. this all find security and protection."

BRILLIANT ADVOCACY.

Judge Gear, in extending this idea of equality before the law, pays a tate of Maria L. Hoffman, on the ap-glowing tribute to the ability with statute, and the decisions under them. The time before the opening of the plication of R. D. Mead for W. O. which Mr. Highton advocated the cause have been comparatively few and more his clients. He save:

the assumpsit suit of John Charles has repeatedly and with forensic abilthis is a case of five ignorant Portuguese appealing to a chancellor for terday dismissing the bill in equity of their rights, coming to an American court for justice as against the trium-virate power of two corporations and L. B. Kerr.

"The brilliant appeal of counsel might have force with a jury, but the chancellor must be governed by the facts proven, guided and controlled by the rules of law.

"The law is made slike for all classes and conditions of men, and the chancellor! while sympathizing with the poor man in his losses, cannot forget the legal rights of the richer man, even though it be a powerful and rich cor-

The rights of a corporation, no matter how wealthy, or powerful, are as sacred in the eyes of the law as those of the poorest litigant, and the con-

THE FIGHT FOR SUPREME COURT

The Bar Association will hold a meeting on April 5th "for the purpose of considering the question of recommending and endorsing three members of the Bar of this Territory to the President of the United States and Attorney General for appointment to the offices of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of this Territory." The call is made at the written re-

quest of eleven members and is said to have been engineered by G. A. Davis, recently disbarred by the Bupreme Court, and who is now trying to get even. The plan to displace the present members of the court is also said to be aided by other attorneys.

. The proposed ticket, however, is exceedingly strong. It calls for the recommendation of A. F. Hartwell for chief justice, and of H. E. Cooper and F. M. Hatch for associate justices. Judge Righton, Judge De Bolt and

Judge Robinson are all reported as candidates to succeed Tustice Galbraith and if the Bar sesociation decides to pass upon the untications of all names presented in "ill have a dellcate matter to handle

Adult suffrage was me in the new co-calle th the follows: lecember 18, 1917 STATES TORISTO កោរ**ដែល រា**ក់ប្រជា

SIX BIG TAX APPEAL Complainants alleged Hegality of CASES ARE DECIDED

Question of Deductions for Losses in Business Is Discussed at Length by Chief Justice Frear.

(From Thurday's Daily.) A decision covering six tax appeals, written by Chief Justice Frear, was unanimously rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday. The taxpayers whose assessments were in question were the following named: First American Savings and Trust Company of Hawaii, First National Bank of Hawaii, C. Brewer & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Western and Hawaiian Investment Co.

and Castle & Cooke Robertson & Wilder appeared for the tax assessor; W. A. Whiting and G. F. Clemons for the taxpayers in the first three cases, and Castle & Withington for the taxpayers in the last three cases. The decisions of the Tax Appeal Court are sustained except as to an item of \$43.40 in the case of C. Brewer. & Co., Ltd., as to which the decision of

that court is reversed. As the law given and the reasoning therefor are likely to be of interest to the business community, the syllabus and opinion are here quoted in full.

LAW OF THE CASE Mere depreciation in the value of-bonds cannot be deducted under the income tax law of 1901.

Under the provision allowing deduc-tions of "all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actual-ly incurred," losses of capital used in ment for merchandise but which become valueless during the year, etc.

CASES IN GENERAL

These are appeals under the income tax law. In the case of the First National Bank, in which both sides appeal, the appeal of the taxpayer is from a decision of the Tax Appeal Court sustaining the assessor in disallowing a deduction of \$5,000 for depreciation in the market value of certain. United States bonds. We are of the opinion that that decision was correct. Haw. Com. & Sug. C. vs. Assessor, 14 Haw. for, 606. The assessor appeals in all these cases

from decisions of the Tax Appeal Court allowing certain deductions mostly of bad debts. He contends that only losses income as distinguished from losses capital may be deducted and only such losses as have occurred during the year in question, and that in these cases the losses were in general losses of capital and occurred before the year. The statute is somewhat involved and not altogether clear. It is somewhat arbitrary in its provisions. Statutes in England, Canada and the United States have differed considerably from

or less contradictory. It would be dif-"Counsel for plaintiff in his argument ficult and unsafe to attempt to lay down general propositions applicable to all cases or to state what may or may not be deducted under varying circumstances. In general it may be said that, in our opinion, losses of capital, at least working capital used in a business, as distinguished from ordinary investments, may be deducted under certain circumstances, but that only such losses may be deducted as have occurred within the year in question. The latter proposition seems to be clear. The other proposition is not as clear as it might be, but it receives more or less support in decisions elsewhere under statutes that do not go as far as ours in this direction. Our statute is extremely broad as compared with most other statutes, even including the Federal statute of 804, which ours most resembles, but which was held unconstitutional, with the result that we have not the benefit of decisions construing it. Ours allows deductions, among other things, of "all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade or arising from losses

by fire not covered by insurance, or losses otherwise actually incurred." Laws of 1901, Act 20, Sec. 4. That losses of capital may be deducted under certain circumstances seems to be assumed in Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. vs. Assessor, supra. See also the decision on the motion for rehearing, 14 Haw. 687: also Little Miami & Colum. & Zenia R. Co. vs. U. S., 108 U. S. 277; U. S. vs. Mayer, Deady 127; Lawless vs. Sullivan, L. R. 6 App. Cas. 373; Ried's Brewery Co. vs. Male, (1891) 2 A. C. 1. As to whether particular losses have occurred in a particular year or in some other year it is sometimes difficult to say. More or less latitude should be al-

lowed as to when debts, for instance, have become worthless. Probably a worthless debt could not be held to be written off in whole or in part in subsequent years for the purpose of evading the income tax law.

FIRST AMERICAN SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.

In the cases of the First American Savings & Trust Co. and the First National Bank the losses were of \$13.-981.47 and \$19.275.00 respectively on a note of M. W. McChesney & Sons. This was a demand note given in 1900. It was for \$50,000, divided into \$20,000 and \$30,000 between the two appeliants in respect of ownership. The loan was lowed. Whether the deduction of \$30,mode by them in the usual course of hanking business. Interest was paid up to January 31, 1002. In July, 1002, cewas made in the payment of not.

une the emount restract in the same er of the notes hit of and where will turn." of any the hearing to be written office writingle. The continue of the

the following year because the appellants did not wish to write off all in one year. The testimony is that the whole of the debt is bad—apparently because of the failure of the Kona Sugar Co., certain bonds and stock in which were the principal securities to the note, and of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the agent of the sugar company and makers of the note. Such losses as these, not of capital permanently invested, but of loans made in the usual course of banking business would seem to be deductible, provided they occurred diffing the year in question, July 1, 1902 June 30, 1903, even under narrower statutes than ours. See Lawless vs. Sullivan and Reid's Brewery Co. vs. Male, supra. In our opinion, they are deductible under our statute. They must, we think, be taken to have ecome losses during the year in question. There was no default in the payment of interest until a mouth after that year began. The testimony seems to indicate that the balance of the note was considered a total loss during that year and that must be taken to have been the finding of the Tax Appeal Court. There is no evidence that it was a loss before that year began, although the amount that might be realized on it was un-

WHERE BREWERS WIN.

The principal item in the case of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., is similar to the tems already considered. It was a note the Kona Sugar Co., indorsed by M. W. McChesney & Sons, given in the course of business for railway material sold. It was dated February 5, 1901, when M. W. McChesney & Son's credit was good. It was for \$4,800.48, the balance unpaid, now, in question, being \$3,843.88. The Kona Sugar Co. failed and its property was sold at a receiver's sale in the early part of 1903 for not sufficient to pay its secured creditors. M. W. McChesney & Sons also failed in consequence. There was some stock. as collateral to the note, in the Hawaiian Navigation Co., Ltd., which failed before the Kona Sugar Co. The debt was then written off. The debt shows that it was regarded as absolutely worthless then, but that up to the time or not ong before there was some chance that the embarrassed companies might pull through. In our opinion, the decision of the Tax Appeal Court allowing the deduction should be affirmed.

WHERE BREWERS LOSE

Another item in the C. Brewer & Co. case was \$43.40 paid by the company as agent for the American Sugar Co. and correspondents of A. B. McClellan of Boston for stamps on a new issue of stock issued to him by the American Sugar Co. in 1901. Shortly after the American Sugar Co. failed and Mr. Mc-Clellan died, and in April, 1903, the debt was written off as worthless. While, as already stated, some discretion must when a debt becomes bad and should be written off, it seems that in this instance no attempt was made to collect the amount and it was apparently as elearly worthless before July 1, 1902, as after that. If, as contended, it would have cost as much as, perhaps more than, the amount of the debt to collect it under the circumstances that would probably be sufficient to justify not attempting to collect as a matter of good business sense and within the income tax law, but that would not justify holding it indefinitely and writing it off at any time arbitrarily. It may be that there was good reason for holding it in this instance, but that does not appear.

E. O. HALL & SON. In the case of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd. the item is \$10,320.60, representing stock in the Kona Sugar Co., which was written off as bad when that company failed. The stock was taken several years before in payment of goods sold and delivered in the regular course of business. It was considered as of some value, and with some prospect of the company's surviving its financial difficulties during: the earlier part of the year in question. and was kept on the books for that reason. Its deduction was properly al-

W. & H. INVESTMENT CO.

In the case of the Western & Hawaiin Investment Co., Ltd., the item is \$663.50, the deficiency on a note after foreclosing a mortgage. The note was given several years before but was considered collectible in July, 1902. The maker of the note had other property but apparently it was mortgaged to such an extent that it was not worth while. to attempt to collect the balance of the note. The deduction was, in our opinion, properly allowed.

CASTLE & COOKE

In the case of Castle & Cooke, Ltd., the item is \$26,233.19. This company had advanced cash, and sold machinery, supplies, etc., to the Hawaiian Automobile Co., Ltd. beginning in 1899. A note secured by mortgage was taken for the total amount, \$83,721.80 During the year, July 1, 1901-June 30, 1002, \$30,000 of this was written off as had. The note and mortgage were considered good for the balance in July, 1002, but after foreclosure later in that year there remained a balance of \$25.233.10. 000 made the year before in the income tax return was proper, we need not say.

THE DOWN TROPDEN

"Remember," said the man with the

ter accept loss, more confidence to a confidence. Then I may Alcoholis in the co Tremodily employed \$5 mm which were fort the effection of opin view in a object of

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slashed to pieces. The troops, mad THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY with the lust of fighting, were allowed THERAPION. .. TESTS to plunder and kill for three days after the agrault." This is a single great blot on Gen. THERAPION Not because the words assumed to the second temporary of the second Kouropatkin's record. It is true that

he was not in supreme command, but this Turkestan troops played the leadling part in the slaughter. He is a great leader of men. The manch of his Turkestan contingent

Smost unknown deserts of the importer to join Skobeleff. ា នេះ ១៩ Ge » ១៩២, បានស្វារាមិ

MILITARY

desperate fights before Plevna.

"There was a terrible gash across the

looked even more like a god of war

"He was bleeding from half a dozen

"'No, General. There is work to be

"I heard afterwards that Skobeleff

and Kouropatkin had fought side by

had slain the Turks literally by dozens.

Their exploits formed the theme of

many a story told beside the campfires

of both armies throughout the cam-

Capt. Kouropatkin, who was the right-hand man, of Skobelest, all

through the Russo-Turkish war, as well

War, and the most noted of all the Rus-

He was trained in a harder school

than most modern Generals, and went

one of the bloody fights in the Shipka

and unconscious. It was in the bitter

cold of a Balkan night, and he might

have frozen to death had he not been

a dying Turk, who had fallen across

In the morning Kouropatkin recover-

ed consciousness, crawled from under-

neath the Turk, and made his way

slowly and painfully to the Russian

Kouropatkin became the hero of th

dreams of winning Constantinople by

the Berlin Congress, were making their

great swoop through Central Asia to

the gates of Herat, Lord Salisbury told

the British public not to be alarmed for

They will not be able to conquer

Turcoman barrier will last for our life-

Gen. Tergoukason, the Russian com-

Lord Salisbury. He told the Czar that

the Turcomans might be conquered by

"That is too long," said the Caar.

Skobeleff to command the troops. Sko-

beleff promptly secured Kouropatkin

for his chief lieutenant, and together

they performed in a few weeks the

task which the British Premier had

Geok Tepe, the great stronghold of

the Turcomans, was carried by assault

after a month's slege. The brunt of

the attack fell upon Kouropatkin, who

commanded a body of light troops from

It was a great victory, but it sullied

the reputation of both the Russian

leaders. They ordered their troops to

give no quarter to the Turcomans of

children mingled together, no mercy.

cavalry followed in their rear and

mowed them down until darkness put

In that few hours' chase 1000 pur-

suing Russians slaughtered 8000 fugi-

tives, while over six thousand were

massacred in the fortified camp of

"The whole country was covered with

acted as interpreter in the Russian

they lay in rows like freshly mown

hay, as they had been swept down by

"Hundreds of women were sabred.

and I myself saw babies bayoneted or

the mitrailleurs and artillery.

"The morning after the battle

an end to the pursuit.

declared would take a lifetime.

He recalled Tergoukasoff and sent

the Turcomans." he declared.

mander in Central Asia, Gi

three years' hard fighting.

the agony of his wound.

as if he were a ghost.

the rafety of India.

time at least."

petrated

Geok Tepe.

forces.

Cepe in 1882.

palgn.

field.

sian fighting men.

fresh from the scene of carnage.

had with hundreds of Turks.

as he greeted me.

The late Archibald Forbes, the war General's favorite officers. "More than once. he said, "I heard, correspondent, was fond of teiling how he met Skobeleff, the Russian General, a controversy among them as to after one of the flercest of the many whether Kouropatkin was not almost as good a leader as their lost General.

LEADERS

"I was sitting in my tent writing a Kouropatkin said a Turkestan dispatch." said Forbes, "when the flap officer to me, during one of these diswas suddenly drawn aside and in stalk- cussions, 'possesses all the characterised the most terrible and awe-inspiring tics of Skobeleff cast in a cooler mould. object I have ever seen in my life. It They worked admirably together, Kouwas Skub-leff, whom I knew well, but ropatkin imparting coolness and cal-I had to look twice before I recognized culation to Skobeleff, and Skobeleff fire and enthusiasm to Kouropatkin. We "His smart General's uniform was are desolate now that Skobeleff is gone, torn into shreds and stained with blood but it is a consolation that we have and gunpowder from head to foot. His still got Kouropatkin. He is now the sword, which he held in his hand, was Skobeleff of Russia.

simply smothered in blood, and great "During the first few days succeeding drops of it fell on the floor of the tent Skobeleff's death a strong and angry feeling prevailed in Russia against the Government. It was felt that the dead top of his forehead, and his eyes still. hero's merits had never been properly blazed with the flerce excitement of the appreciated by the State, and I enhand-to-hand fight which he had just countered various officers at Moscow "While he stood there telling me who were persuaded he had been polabout the battle, his favorite Captain, soned.

To appeare the army the Emperor Kouropatkin, came up and called him away to decide about the disposition of felt that he could not do better than some of the prisoners. Kouropatkin summor Kouropatkin from Central Asia and give him a high appointment at home. Since then he has been treated as a favorite at Court, and if he has secured little notoriety abroad it is simwounds, but he stood as steady as a rock when he saluted Skobeleff. The ply because he has always devoted himself to his profession and let politics latter suggested that he had better so alone.

"Skobeleff had in him all the elements of a great statesman, as well as those of a great General. His political influence was becoming positively emside throughout that bloody day, and barrassing to the Czar's Minister when he died.

"Kouropatkin has never sought to form a party in Russia—he is quite content to be a great General, and nothing

The judgment was pronounced away back in 1885. It does not hold good

Gen. Kouropatkin is now the unchaias in the fight at Plevna, is now Gen. lenged head of the war party in Rus-Kouropatkin, the Czar's Minister of sia. He believes in pushing Russian troops to the uttermost ends of Asia. In the movements toward the Indian frontiers, which have alarmed England in recent years; in the absorption of through enough perils to satisfy the Manchuria, and in the threatened atbiggest glutton for adventure. After tacks on Korea, his hand is plainly to be seen by any one familiar with Rus-Pass he was left for dead upon the slan politica.

Before becoming Minister of War, All night he lay there, sore wounded Kouropatkin commanded the Russian army. He would probably command it again in the field in any campaign that amounted to a national emergency, for almost entirely covered by the body of he is unquestionably Russia's greatest.

him after he sank to the ground with He is the idol of the army, for Skobeleff is a name to conjure with in the Russian service, and he was Skobeleff's right-hand man in four campaigns—the Russo-Turkish War, the Khivan expedition and the Khokandese and Mery camp, where his comrades received him campaigns.

One of Kouropatkin's strongest supporters today is the same Gen. Annen-Russian army, second only to his great koff who admired his march through leader Skobeleff, by his bravery and the desert to join Skobeleff before Geok ine generalship at the capture of Geok Tepe. When the Russians, balked in their

Gen. Annenkoff made a great reputation by building strategic railways in Central Asia, and his was the vast scheme for a Transiberian line to the Pacific. He first outlined that plan in detail during a visit to Paris in 4891.

Many so-called practical men laughed st him then, but his ideas have since produced the greatest railroad in the world, at an admitted cost of £55,000,000 and perhaps a great deal more.

Annenkoff is one of Skobeleff's men, mary possession and \$25 rent, ike Kouropatkin. No General is Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., vs. D unless he is able to say, "I was with America, gar., asst., \$300, acct. Skobeleff at Plevna," or "I fought in John Marcallino vs. Thomas Ar hardly a single prominent General in O U.

That great commander showed unerring judgment in picking his subordinates. The unknown subalterns whom he chose for his staff officers and the Captains and Colonels to whom he entrusted the command of small armies have since become, almost without exception, famous Generals.

Michael Annenkoff was born in 1838, and received his first commission in the Russian army in 1863. He is an older veteran than Kouropatkin, for he served as staff Captain during the Polish and ist party dated July 13, 1899 of ft., 15 yrs, at \$110 per an. Mar. 11, 1904. insurrection, and rose to the rank of Colonel at the remarkably early age 1904.

either sex, and all the horrors usual He was with the Germans during the when such orders are given were per-Franco-Prussian War as Russian attache, and acted as one of Skobeleff's Spectators say that even when the chief staff officers in the Mery cam-Turcomans fied in a disorderly mob Daign. : across the desert, men, women and

Gen. Annenkoff has played a leading part in the intrigues against England was shown to them. Artillery and on the Indian frontier, and is credited with having at least fifty specific schemes for conquering India pigeonholed in his desk.

"I question whether there is a single British officer who has such a good collection of English and foreign books on India as I have pulled about in the library of Gen. Annenkoff," said an Englishman who became friendly with corpses," said Samuel Gourovitch, who him while traveling in Central Asia.

Another well known Russian soldier who might be expected to play a leading part in time of war, is Gen. Obrubcheff. He is the hero of a hundred desperate fights in the successive Central Asian campaigns, and enjoys a greater reputation for personal courage than probably any other Russian General.

During the slege of Geok Tepe Obrubwas sent out by Skobeleff one night to reconneitre the position of the enemy. He refused to take any soldiers with him, as the other officers detailed for that duty used to do, but went alone disguised in Turcoman cos-

of the Turcoinsts to of the fortross, his as 1.1. July 100 1 ly ate supper with himmelf as a man f of the tribe ---Roberts's fa- from his committee From the task he Pearmed all 1: he was about

> Turner a Turner or a Museler -Shell on th

Seel rope. Several Turcomans rushed land, Waimalu: 1800, Mar. 18, 1804. up, but he cut his way through them and was swallowed up in the darkness before most of them realized what was happening.

Gen. Hobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, is snother of Skobeleff's men. He is an able commander, but he has a reputation for extreme harshness, and con. D. 1-2 of lot 39, Pub. Lands Map. even cruelty.

His recent administration of Finland, 1904. has not belied that reputation.

He is credited with great influence in the Council of State and the Committee of Ministers, the two bodies which for- D.; por. lot 6, Bik. 1, Kalmuki Tract, mulate and execute Russian policy. He is a warm friend and ally of his old omzade, Gen. Kouropatkin.

The Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Michael, may be regarded as the Nestor of the Russian army. He played a leading part in the Russo-Turkish war, commanding the army of the Caucasus. He is now 72 and would not be likely to take the field again. But he would certainly help to form Russia's plan of campaign if she went to war.

He has been a soldier for over fifty ears, and his military talents are held in high esteem by Russian officers. "He would have been a greater Gen- sq. ft.; \$500. Mar 15, 1904.

eral," one of them declared the other day, "if he had not had the misfortune Brown, mtg.; lot 13, Bik. 2, Kalmuki to be born a Grand Duke." This veteran prince should not be

confounded with the younger Grand

Duke Michael, the Czar's brother and

heir to the Russian throne. The elder of the two Michaels is now president of the Committee of Ministers. Although himself an old warhorse he is the strongest ally of M. Witte and Count Lamsdorff in their efforts to

keep Russia at peace with the world. "I have seen too much war," he one said to an ardent young officer, who told him he hoped there would soon be a chance of active service. "I want to see no more. War is devilish."

Another Grand Duke, Alexis Alexandrevitch, is the theoretical head of the Russian navy, being High Admiral. He takes keen interest in naval matters, but the practical control of them is in the hands of Vice-Admiral Tyrtow, who directs the Ministry of Marine.

Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, is regarded in Russia as a very poor successor to such diplomatic giants as Ignatieff, Gortchakoff and Lobanoff. He is unpopular with the army, because he has always shown himself to be on the side of peace. The officers accuse him, as Englishmen accused Lord Salisbury, of making too many graceful concessions to the nation's rivals.

Personally, Lamsdorff is an attrac-Mve man. No other Russian statesman is so much liked by the foreign colony in St. Petersburg and by the mass of the people. He is democratic and approachable. Other Ministers of the Czar surround themselves by secret service agents, and are as difficult to nterview as the Grand Lama of Tibet. Not so Lamsdorff. He mixes freely with the public, alone and unguarded, and anybody with a reasonable excuse an see him at his office any day.-

DISTRICT COURT.

Union Feed Co. vs. W. C. Achi & Co., rst., \$200, note: Union Feed Co. vs. W. C. Achi & Co. set., \$120, note.

Union Feed Co. vs. W. C. Achi & Co. BESt., \$103.87, note. L. Ah Leong vs. John Lilikol, sum-

thought much of in the Russian Army yashi, Insurance Company of North John Marcallino vs. Thomas Andrews Turkestan under Skobeleff." There is Haw, Electric Co., gar, asst., \$16, I Mar. 21, 1904.

> deft., Haw. Electric Co., gar., asst., \$50,60, acct. HONOLULU. OAHU.

Mar. 18, 1904.

E. C. Judd to T. C. Davies, P. A.

Special powers: Mar. 17, 1904. B. M. Allen to K. Kane, Rel. 2 pie respectively, bldgs., etc.; leasehold, Mokauea, Kalihi; \$500. Mar. 16, 1904, K. Kane to S. W. Kamohoalii, Sur.

l lease between Nahuina (w), et al. realty at Mokaues, Kalibi; \$1. Mar. 16. K. Kane to S. W. Kamohozili, D.

Realty, Mokauea, Kalihi-uka, S A, 648 sq. ft.; \$450. Mar. 16, 1904.

S. W. Kamohoalii and wi. to J. Andrade Tr., mtg., pc. land known as ed that the company should liquidate. Kekuapatan 106 A; pc. land at Mokauea, Kalihi-uka 8 A, 648 aq. ff. \$550, 2 land Kalihi, area 2 86-100 A; and 4 1-3 yrs, at 12 per cent. Mar. 16, 1904. F. R. Vida to F. W. Macfarlane, P. A.

General powers. Sept. 5, 1902. L. & J. Pashao to J. and L. N. Mana D. Realty, Kahapaakai, Nuuanu Valley; \$40. Mar. 17, 1904.

G. Jesus to L. P. Marques, intr., lots 6 and 8, Bik. 31, Kaimuki Tract, Kapshulu; \$150, 1 yr. at 10 per cent. Mar. 18 1904.

D. L. Peterson to H. Machado, Rel. lot 4, subdivision of Machado (King-St.) property, 5,758 aq. ft.; \$808. Mar. 17. 1904. ·

A. Garvie to D. L. Peterson, Rel. int.

in mtg. of H. Kashamakini of lot 4. subdivision of Machado (King SL) property, 5,758 sq. ft.; \$600. Mar. 17,

H. Machado to Tr. Harmony Lodge. No. 3, mtg., 2, pcs. land, King St., area 5,081 sq. ft. and 12,640 sq. ft. respectively, bldgs., etc., \$1,000, 2 yrs, at 9 per cent. Mar. 10, 1904.

W. M. Graham to A. H. Crook, D. Realty, Green bu, \$3,867 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.: \$1. Jan. 7. 1904. A. H. Crook to A. Graham, D. Realty, Green St., 31,867 sq. ft., bldgm., etc.;

A. R. Campbell-Parker, migee., gives notice of intention to foreclose intg. and of sale of land on Downett Lane, on Apr. 9, 1904, at 12 m. of M. Aona, migr.

D. Campbell, miss. . . . re notice of intention to foreclars a and of sale of land at Pawas of 4, 1994, at 12 m of Wont See, of 6.75 The migees sale of the of J. H. Ha- Realty, Ili of Kalaukanalou and other knole, migr. is post; to Mar. 28, lands adjoining same; \$60. Feb. 25.

1904, at 12 m.

HILD, HAWAYE!

G. M. Deacon to W. W. Chamberlain, D. 1-2 of lot 39, Pub. Lands Map 22, Walkaumalu-Maulua; \$10. Mar. 17,

W. W. Chamberlain to Eldors Des-

HONOLULU, OAHU. Mar. 19, 1964.

J. and W. Minton to J. T. De Bolt,

9,875 sq. ft.; \$500. Feb. 12, 1904. A. Silva to J. C. Quintal Jr. D. Realty, Mamolilili, Walkiki, \$150 and mtg. to J. C. Cluney for \$700. Fen. 27, 190 L

M. Kapule to W. E. Rowell, mtg.; lot 2, Kauluwela Lots, 2,183 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.: \$300, 2 yrs. at 12 per cent. Mar, 18, 1904. P. C. Jones, Ltd. to Hawali Land Co.

Par. Rel.: lois 1 to 5 inc., Kalashao Lots, bidgs, etc., Kapalama; \$1. K.M. Brown and hab, to J. Minton, D.; lot 13, Blk. 2, Kalmuki Tract, 15,000

W. M. Minton and wi. to K. M. Tract, 15,000 sq. ft.; \$500, 2 yrs. at 8 per cent. Mar. 16, 1904.

Jno. Ouderkirk & E. W. Quinn sward. ed contracts of building and plumbing wing at Queen's Hospital at \$53,338 and \$8,763 respectively.

WAIALUA, OAHU.

H. A. Heen to Tai Hing Society, L.: Realty, 25-100 A, 30 yrs, at \$20 per an. in adv. Peb. 6, 1904. HILO, HAWAIL

E. D. Baldwin and wf. to F. Sousa D.; lots 8 and 9, West Tract, 4,475 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$400. Mar. 16, 1904. Tr. Hilo Boarding School to J. G. Serrao, Rel.; Realty, Amaulu St., Puweo; at Ponahawai 15 A; at Olaa, Puna,

Hawaii, 17 24-100 A, bldgs., etc.; \$1,000. Mar. 5, 1904. Punalua to A. Yomes, D.: 1-2 pc. land Kahalii, 6 33-100 A: \$125. Mar. 9, 1904. J. M. de Gouvea Sr. and wi to J. M. le Gouvea Jr., D.; Realty, bidgs, etc.; \$800. Bept 27, 1902.

N. KONA, HAWAII. D. W. Kaeweopale to H. Suichachi,

D.; 1 share in hul land of Holusios 1 1118.04, Sheriff's Sale of Holt property and 2; \$100. Mar. 3, 1906. on Fort St., was bid in Atty. Hemenand 2; \$100. Mar. 3, 1904. HAMAKUA, HAWAII.

A. K. and J. K. Kesloha to L. K. Kealoha, D.; pc. land; Waipio; \$1. Feb. Komaia et al. to J. K. Kealoha, D. Realty, Kaauhuhu, Con. fence up, 2 1-2

, and certified copy of R. P. 6,574. Mar. BY AUTHORITY. Jas. W. Pratt, comr. of Pub. Lands gives notice of sale of 768 A, land at

Honalo, N. Kons, Hawaii on Apr. 21,

1904 at 12 m. SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hop Yick Co. vs. Robert Pahau, realy, Honolulu; to satisfy judgment for 1142.94. Sale Apr. 19, 1904, at 11 m. Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd. vs. Kwong Shew Hing, int. in Kwong Shew Hing; to satisfy judgment for \$163.81. Sale Apr. 19, 1904, at 12 m.

HONOLULU, DAHU. Mar. 21, 1904

M. E. Davies to T. C. and G. Davies, P. A.; general powers, Feb. 23, 1904 J. M. Dowsett Tr. to Alwine Conradt,

D.; Realty, Punahou St., bldgs., etc. \$8,500. Jan. 5, 1904. A. Conradt, to J. M. Dowsett Tr.

at 7 per cent F. Marques to C. da Camara, Rel.; leasehold, hidgs, growing crops, 1 mare, 1 mule, etc., Kaithi Valley; \$400.

S. E. Woolley admr. to L. K. and E. the service who is not one of Skobeleff's | Gonsaives & Co. vs. Jacob Watson, Henriques, D.; Realty, Nunanu Valley, man. deft. Haw. Electric Co., gar., asst., 8 2-10 A; \$3,700. Mar. 8, 1904.

H. K. Lowe et al. to L. K. Henriques, D.; Realty, Nuvanu Valley, 8 2-10 A; \$1. Mar. 8, 1904.

W. Henry and wf. to J. A. Magoon mtg.; Realty, Iwilei, bldgs., etc.; \$2,500, 1 yr. at 9 per cent. Mar. 14, 1904. K. Kalama'et al. to P. Makawalu. D.

land, Kalihi, area 2 85-100 A and 4 1-2 A. Realty, Beretania St.; \$1. Mar. 21, 1904. respectively, bldgs., etc.; leasehold, Mo- P. Makawalu to K. Hina, D.; Realty, Beretania St.: \$1. Mar. 21, 1904.

P. Keiki et al. to Ho Leong She, L. Realty, Ili of Pa'u, Walkiki, 53,804 sq. Sealed proposals will be received at the U.S. Customs Bldgs. until Mar. 31. 1904, at 2 p. m. for furnishing lights, water, ice, miscellangus aupplies, etc. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Haw'n Hardware Co. it was decid-B. M. Allen to K. Kane, Rel.; 2 pcs.

A, bidga, etc.; leaschold, Mokauca, \$350. Mar. 16, 1904. HILO, HAWAIL

Punalua to Kekahu, D.; Realty, Kahalii, 4 88-100 A; \$30. Mar. 9, 1904. J. M. de Gouvea Jr. to Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., mtg.; Realty, Pleasant St., 11,675 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$550 and advs. 2 yrs. at 10 per cent. Mar. 1, 1904. Mrs. K. Ewaliko to Hilo Mercantile

Co., Ltd., mig.; Realty, Puneo, 1-4 A. bldgs., etc., \$349.90 and advs., payable in mon. installments of \$30 each at 10 per cent. per an. Feb. 5, 1904. E. da Silva to J. G. Serrao, P. A.; general powers. Mar. 14, 1964.

N. KONA, HAWAIL J. P. and L. Mendiola to Jas. E. Fullerton, mtg.; all property of 1st party in N. Kona and on Island of Kausi;

Mar. 19, 1904 LIHUE KAUAL

P. Contreres to F. Weber, mtg.; Realty, leasehold, bldgs., etc., at Kawashan and Lihue; \$800, payable as follows: \$266.67 on Mar. 14, 1906; \$266.67 on Mar. 14, 1906 and \$266.66 on Mar. 14, 1907, at 10 per cent. per an. Mar. 14, 1904. WAILUKU, MAUL

In the matter of the est. of Geo. Forsyth of Kula, Maul, deceased, order of notice of hearing petition for probate of will and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Adam K. Foreyth on Apr. 28, 1904, at 10 s. m.

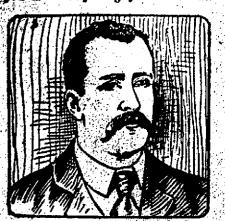
WAIHEE, MAUL H. Maaleone to Wahlnekapu et al. D.:

19:4

HAMAKUALOA, MAUL

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you alok. You suffer from headache, great ression, indigestion, sleeplessness, s bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zesland, says about this. He also

da his photograph. cred a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
After taking only a little of it I felt better, and seen my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one can buy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills every time your bowels become constipated or when you are bilious or have sick headsche. They care quickly,

Proposed by Dr. J. G. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents, D.; 15 A but land of Ulumain: \$165. Mar.

DISTRICT COURT. In the matter of J. J. Byrne vs. J. D. Holt, Jr. and M. W. Parkhurst, for way, for the plaintiff for \$50, subject to a mige, of \$12,500 to Henry Smith, Tr. Coyne Furniture Co., Ltd. vs. Guy

gar., asst., \$77.75, acct. E. G. Ferreira vs. N. T. Nelsen, deft., J. H. Fisher, Auditor, gar., asst., \$27.50,

Geo. A. Davies vs. William McCarby,

Livingston, deft., J. H. Fisher, Auditor,

deft., Bishop & Co., gar., asst., \$70, note. C. S. Martin vs. W. H. Thornton, deft., J. H. Fisher, Auditor, gar. . Hop Woo Chong vs. A. Mortinoto, attachment. \$54.50. rent.

DR. M'MULLEN **MISSED ORDERS**

Dr. J. M. McMullen, formerly stationed at Hongkong, has been ordered to Honolulu to take the place in the Marine Hospital service of Dr. Manning who departed for Manils on the Buford yesterday.

Had it not been for a singular miscarriage of orders, Dr. McMulien would have been here now. Dr. McMullen was a passenger from Hongkong on mtg.; 1-9 of Bik, bounded by Fort, Ho was a passenger from Hongkong on tel, Nuusnu and Paushi Sts.; realty, the Siberis & month ago. He had been Punshou St., hidgs, etc.; 18,500, 5 yrs. ordered to return to the mainland to

> On the day he arrived at San Francisco the Alameda left for Honolulu, carrying orders to Dr. Cofer designating Dr. McMulien to succeed Dr. Manning. Had Dr. McMullen telegraphed his arrival to the Surgeon General at Washington immediately upon reaching San Francisco he would probably have been ordered to take the Alameda, then salling and report to Dr. Cofer in Honolulu. His orders passed him on the way and were no doubt awaiting his arrival at San Francisco. Just at present there is no telling who will succeed Dr. Manning as no new orders have been issued;

and Dr. McMullen may still come here. The reason given for the many changes in the official staff of the local branch of the Marine Hospital service is the needs of Manila and the Philippines. The climate of the Philippines is such that the Marine Hospital men sent there cannot stand the work for any great length of time. As Honolulu is the nearest American station from which the vacancies can be speedily filled, this city is made headquarters for the men of the Marine Hospital service who eventually are ordered to Manila. There have been half a dozen changes in the local staff of physicians in as many months.

The Cost of War.

The cost of war and warfare from 1892 to 1903, inclusive, says Edward Atkinson, the well known anti-imperialist, has been over \$900,980,000. The cost of the war with Spain and of the warfare upon the people of the Philippine islands to the end of the last fiscal year, June 36, 1903, had been over \$350,000,000, an addition in that fiscal year to the previous charge upon the taxpayers of this country of not less than \$150.008.000. This charge is increasing rather than \$1,550, 4 mons, at 1 per cent. per mon. diminishing. At the end of the present calendar year. December 21, 1903, we shall have expended in war and warfare not less than \$220,000,000, which sum will be slightly in excess of the outstanding bonded debt of the United States bearing interest. Of this sum about \$300,000,000 is commonly assigned to the cost of the war with Spain. There are no exact data outside the government accounts by which this can be apportioned.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lackiaw or blood poleon resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Baim is promptly applied. If is an antimeptic and destroys the germa which cause these discrees. It siso causes wounds to ben! without maturntion and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Depant. Smith Ana to L. D. McCarlier, D. pos. Jno. Ferrardez to F. G. Morganho, & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawall.

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DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 22. Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and

way ports at noon. Stror. Claudine, Parker, for Maul ports at 5 p. m. Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for

Kausi ports at 5 p. m. Am.-Haw. S. S. Texan, Morrison, for Kahului, at 5:15 p. m. Sting, Maul, Bennett, for Panuhau

and Ookala, 5 p. m. Wednesday, March 23. Am. ship Astral, Dunham, 24 days from San Francisco, at 3;45 p. m. Am. bark Kalulani, Colly, 32 days from San Francisco, at 5 D. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, at 5:50 s. m., with 17 bbls, poi, 2800 bags sugar, 56 pkgs, sundries, 20 bunches bananas, & carboys, -14 wine

Stmr. Nilhau, W. Thompson, from Makaweli at 6:20 a. m. Star. Lehus, Napala, from Molokai,

12:30 p. m. Thursday, March 24. Gasoline schooner Eclipse from Ana-

hola, at 11 a. m. DEPARTED.

Wednesday, March 23. S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco, at 9 a. m.

U. S. A. T. Buford, Hall, for Midway and Manila, at 5:15 a. m. Stmr. Lehus, Napals, for Molokai, Mani and Lanal ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Mahukons, Kukaiau, Laupahoehoe and Papaaloa, Stmr. Nilhau, Thompson, for Kallua,

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kooldu ports at 7 a. m.

Stmr. Mikabala, Gregory, for Eleele, Hanapepe, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha, Nawiliwili and Kolos, at 5 p. m. Schooner Lady for Island ports at 2

Yacht Lurline, Sinclair, for Marquesas at \$ p. m. PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per bark Kafulant from San Franciseo, March 23: Mr. Mahan

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, March 23.-Dr. Derby, H. T. Sheldon, A. V. Peters, Count Bonzi, Count Senne, Miss M. Haslos, H. D. Wisbard, Wm. Gulley, Rev. L. S. Hatch, Rev. R. A. Davies, O. M. Atwood and 55 deck. PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, March 22.-Mr. Nakuina, John Hind, Mrs. Robt. Dodge, B. Frank Steele, George Steubner, A. C. de Cew, C. N. Judo, E. P. Mabie, W. T. Hawling H. Kendall, Miss F. Schnoor, Mrs. H. C. Brown, C. P. Benton, Rev. A. C. Logan and wife, W. H. Shipman, E. E. Paxton, Mrs. Morey, H. L. Walker, H. Holmes, Mr. Risby and wife, Miss Greseller, Mrs. Holmes, Miss High, Miss M. J. Allen, Miss Clara Cummings, Miss K. Hapai, A. Haneberg and wife, F. H. Appleton and wife, H.

F. Williams, R. M. Isenberg, Per stmr. Claudine, March 22 for Maui ports: J. B. Castle, H. G. Danford, E. K. Bull, C. E. Taynes, wife and child, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Mrs. M. K. Nakuina, George Kahakauila, wife two sailors. The fishermen were Japand child. Rev. S. K. Kaailua.

For Lana; and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mani, March 22.—T. C. Davies, Chas. Gay.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall for Kauai ports, tablished at Palaau district, on Molo-March 22: Mrs. Liszie Kaco, W. W. Harris, C. M. Lovestad, Gilson Bell, M. S. Levy, Wong Feart, N. Honomea, Chester Doyle, E. E. Conant, T. M. Stewart, H. Gorman, J. I. Gilman, Mr. tion of the company was to hire fish-Waggoner, H. G. Spalding, M. F. Prosser A. G. Corres, H. E. Hendrick.

Per stmr. Mikahala, March 24, for Kauai-J. W. Cathcart and wife, Miss Ethel Bishop, H. D. Wishard, Mr. Guiby, K. Watanabe, S. Tanaka, Mr. Silliman, H. L. Rosenbledt, Mrs. R. D. Moler, J. K. Namse, Miss Rosa Aka, J. K. Farley, U. McGraw, Geo. Rodiek.

Shipping Notes,

The tug Rover has been laid up. T. Mikahala salled last night for Kausi ports.

The Mauna Loa is expected to arrive from Hawaii and Maul ports early this morning.

The ship Kenilworth arrived at Hilo on Tuesday, forty days out from Kobe, Japan. The schooner W. H. Marston will

probably sail Monday for San Francisco with 2200 tons of sugar. The ship Astral is discharging ballast and will then take on 5700 tone of

sugar for the voyage around the Horn. Captain Mosher, formerly master of the Inter-Island steamer Iwalani, is to Honolulu. When the vessel returnnow first mate on the Wilder steamer

George Piltz, formerly second mate of the Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou, is now occupying a similar post-

tion on the schooner W. H. Marston. When the Fearless was out after the Astral, Wednesday, Captain Ollsson found an overturned Japanese sampan some twelve miles off shore. fishermen who had used it, the captain

believes, may have been lost.

The following sugar on Kausi ready for shipment is reported by Purser Wright of the Mikahala: V. K., 400 bags; Mak., 12,850 bags; G. & R., 2050 bagu; McB., 19,775 bagu; K. P., 1416 begs; H. M., 9360 bags; G. F., 7269 bags; R. S. Co., 2300 bagn; M. S. Co., 6000 Total, \$1,420 bags.

BORN.

CASTLE.-In Boston, Mass., March 24. Jr., a daughter.

THE OLD RELIABLE NO SUCCESSOR TO CAPTAIN WHITE

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

In connection with the attempt of W.

H. S. Edmunds, promoter of the Inter-

Island Live Fish Company to secure

control of the fish business in Hono-

lulu many people will remember the

troubles of a company which tried

a similar venture about six years ago.

The person who eventually secures con-

trol of the fishing industry here will

make considerable money but he will

have many difficulties to encounter be-

In 1890 the government erected the

Honolulu Fishmarket on the water-

front. Its cost, including the value of

the land, was about \$155,000. A few.

months ago a private corporation se-

cured permission to establish the new

Chinatown fishmarket. The result has

been that the new fishmarket, a pri-

vate venture, has secured practically

all of the business, and the old Fish-

market on the waterfront, a fine struc-

ture, is now tenanted by but few fish

vendors and nearly all of the business

is carried on on King street. The loss

to the government in this way now

month

of the fishing:

amounts to a considerable sum each

Just as the new company has secured

ably get control of the fishing at sea.

John N. Cobb, agent of the United

States Fish Commission, in 1961 gave

the following review of the failure of

"When one considers the fine fishing

grounds in deep water and on the reefs

and shoals within reasonable distance

of the Islands, it is surprising that

\$6,600, to engage in this business. She

was fitted out with six seines and one

bag net, at a cost of \$1,000, and carried

a crew of four men, the captain, John

M. Sass of Honolulu, an engineer, and

anese, who were hired at Honolulu.

They had their own boats and lines.

and the schooner towed them to the

fishing grounds. A station was es-

while the Japanese would engage in

line fishing, and the schooner would

make regular trips to Hopolula with

the catches. The fishing was to be

done on the reefs about the west and

south sides of Molokai. The Japanese

were very unreliable, as when the ves-

sel was away they would go to La-

hains and other places and sell their

"Another fishing crew, composed

largely of white men, mostly beach-

work the nets principally. As they

knew nothing of the business, they

were a failure from the very beginning.

landers, was secured at Lahaina.

island of Lansi and were supplied with

boats, nets, lines, and provisions by

the vessel. After a few hauls the ves-

sel left for Honolulu with the catch.

the understanding with the fishermen

being that they were to continue fish-

ing until the vessel returned, so that

ed half of the fishermen had described

Lahaina. The whole business was

abandoned in August, 1899, after the

failure of an effort to get another gang

"Captain Same says there was no

would have been a brilliant success.

Most of the work was done with trol-

A MEAN ADVANTAGE.

I tell you. Do you selemnly promise?"

"I do," replied the patient.

"I cannot cure you," said Doctor Pox,

"All right. Let me have your check

on Maui.

damage to them."

and the few remaining were taken to

would have a cargo to take back

sons they have met with failure.

fore securing such control.

EXPERIMENT

'MALOLO" FISH

Probably no successor to Copt. in U. S. G. White, engineer in charge of the naval station work, who left for the mainland on the Alamoda will be sent to . Honolulu. Admiral Terry has recelved no word as to a possible suc-

The fact that Captain White has been ordered to the mainland, is believed in some quarters to be a certain indication of the Navy Department's intention not to do any work at Pearl Harbor in the near future.

WILL DOCK AT NAVAL WHARF

One of the big Pacific Mail liners will probably dook at the naval wharf next week. The Korea is coming Wednesday morning from the Orient and will have 1500 tons of freight to discharge at this port. The Siberia is due from San Francisco on Tuesday and will probably remain until Wednesday so that one of the boats will be compelled to dock elsewhere than at the Hackfeld wharf. Arrangements are being made to put one of the big liners alongside the naval dock

THE LURLINE GOES TO SEA

The yacht Lurline sailed about three o'clock yesterday for Marquesas. The Fearless towed the yacht to sea and the Territorial band played a farewell aboard the tug. A number of friends of Mr. Sinclair and the remaining members of the yachting party accompanied them on the yacht returning in the Fearless. A son of Mrs. Sinclair will pass through Honolulu on the Sonoma and join the party at Tutulla.

UNKNOWN BARK COULDN'T GET IN

Diamond Head reported an unknown bark twenty miles southeast early yesterday morning. It was impossible for her to come in any closer because of control of the fishmarket business in heavy head winds and the vessel was time some other company will probnot reported again during the day.

Annie Johnson Sighted.

The bark Annie Johnson eighteen days from San Francisco was sighted the previous attempt to secure control ten miles south yesterday afternoon. but has been unable to reach port. She may have been the same bark sighted in the morning.

Dredger Has Hard Time

there are no vessels engaged in the Considerable difficulty is being exfisheries at the present time. Several perienced in working the dredger in the attempts have been made to establish vessel fisheries but for various reaharbor. The dredger has been towed out and back again every day for "The last attempt was in 1898, when weeks and the dredging contract is a number of persons in Honolulu formed a company and had the gasoline still in an incompleted state. schooner Majolo built, at a cost of

Othello Saile.

The Chilean ship Othello has sailed for Port Townsend, leaving the first mate, Worth, to take care of himself. Worth is under arrest on a charge of Ject. Why shouldn't such a man deshooting a Japanese sailor, and his case will come up today in police court

Will Discharge Today.

The French ship Asnieres will begin kal. An old fish pond was purchased discharging her cargo at the Naval there, the purpose being to clean it out dock this morning. There was some and use it for catching fish which came in through the entrance. The intenlittle difficulty over the form of bond which caused the delay. ermen on the Islands to work the nets,

There are many places in the world today where cannibalism flourishes. Scattered about the Pacific Ocean are many cannibal islands where the patives eat human flesh because they like It for food In others cannibalism is

combers, was gathered together and practiced as a sort of religious rite. taken out to the fishing grounds to The natives of New Guinea are confirmed cannibals, and not long ago they killed and ate the members of an ex-The third fishing crew, composed of ploring party led by the well known native Hawaiians and South Sea Ismissionary and explorer, Dr. Chalmers. Twelve of these, men were put on the

Dr. Chaimers was one of the founders of Port Moresby, the principal town in the British part of the island, and had done more in the way of exploring New Guinea than any other man. Of his last expedition up the Fly River, the largest in New Guinea, he was at first received with all the old-time respect which the natives were wont to show him, but one night they killed the whole party and ate their bodies, including

Seven Spanish sailors who were wrecked near the mouth of the Muri River, in West Africa, were captured and eaten by the natives recently.

that of their friend, the doctor.

lack of fish at any time, and if the Today there are cannibal tribes livfishermen could have been properly ing in many parts of South America. trained to the work the experiment Such tribes inhabit that region of wilderness belonging to Colombia known as the Cacaqueta, and the brother of ling and hand lines, as the nets would Gen. Rafael Reves, the special envoy not work well on the coral reefs, frequently tearing, while the numerous ama matter, was killed and eaten by Co., Ltd. Phone 178 Main. sharks about the reefs would do much some of them while attempting to errors to the head waters of the Amazon.

Some of the tribes of northern Laren are suspected of being addicted to canhibalism. Grewsome tales of cannibalunless you promise to do exactly what istic practices are told of the voods worshippers of the interior of Harti-

Governor tafter is reported as he'er 1994, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, for that old account that has been in favor of requiring taxes to be part. standing so long."—Philadelphia Press. in gold.

CORAL MAN IS **COMING AGAIN**

Prof. Alexander Agassiz the millionaire student of coral Islands, and one of the foremost scientists of the day. will again pay a visit to Honolulu next winter in the United States Fish Comcessor, and it is the expectation about mission's steamer. Albatross, which the naval station that the position will will be loaned to him for a winter's cruise among the coral islands of the South Pacific.

Dr. Agassiz has been in Honolulu before and his work in connection with the investigations into coral reers and islands is well known. A magazine writer tells of Agassiz and his work, in the following manner:

"Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass., has a career more fabulous than that of the Prince of Monaco. The money kings of the world would like to know what sort of a new wonder the man is who refused to see or answer letters of men who have the world's billions in the palms of their hands. In brief, he is a Massachusetts aristocrat who does not recognize, socially or otherwise, our money kings, who doesn't care what the price of copper is or copper stock. No matter how low the quasi-copper kings offer their goods, he immediately cuts the price lower and at a profit to himself. He owns the control of the great Calumet and Hecla copper mines on Lake Superior; his product is unlimited and close to the markets that use it. This mine produces almost Simon-pure ingots and the deeper he sinks his shafts, the purer, richer, and vaster grow his deposits. Some of the shafts are approaching 7,000 feet in depth, where men work by aid of ice and wet blankets, but other shafts are but fairly commenced, and he can start new shafts at any time. What does such a man care about trusts or competition? Professor Agassiz is an aristocrat only to the world at large. He is deeply interested in scientific research, easy to approach by experimenters, impossible to be seen by others. He knows all men engaged in pure science, and their acquaintance is sufficient. So great is their admiration of him that he occupies without question the highest office that can be bestowed on an American scientist, that of president of the National Academy of Sciences, a branch of the government. His was the fourth name announced as a trustee of the new Carnegie Institute, next those of the President and the heads of the Senate and House. His father was the "great Louis" Agassiz, but the son is really greater. His father bitterly opposed evolution: the son has done as much as Darwin to confirm the theory When the Calumet and Hecla was first abandoned he examined it carefully. He reported it as far from worthless and a rich property, if properly worked. The directors believed in him, baid him \$50,000 for his report and gave him fifty-one per cent of the stock to "work" the mine "property." The re-sults have brought him and them mil-

spise mere money kings?" KEPOIKAI WILL **PAY WARRANTS**

of the ocean, yielding vast results;

have unearthed the corni reefs in the

Caribbean Sea and the South Pacific

making him the authority on that sub-

Treasurer Kepoikal is ready and waiting to pay registered warrants to the amount of \$10,465.72, Only salary warrants will be taken up at this time and the merchants holding warrants against current expense accounts will have to wait until the salaries have all been paid.

The treasurer intends to pay the warrants in the order that they were issued, and only those numbering from 769 to 981, exclusive of current expense warrants will be paid at this time. The warrants are those registered on March 15th. A full list of the warrants, with the number and amounts is published "By Authority" in another

A Dimointe Youth.

Kaaukea, an eleven year old boy, was brought up from Ewa yesterday to be sent-to the Reformatory until he becomes of age. Judge Hookana imposed the sentence on the boy for truancy, and because he. "roams all around Oahu mill, lives an idle and dissolute life, and his father has lost control of him."

Suicide at Puulos,

High Sheriff Brown was notified yesterday of the suicide of Matsumoto Kumataro at Puuloa Monday night. The Jap was found hanging in the Puuloa camp at Alea plantation. An inquest was held. Ill health was the reason given for the suicide.

Hawalian American Fermera

Supply us with the fresh ranch eggs of Colombia to this country in the Pan- and Jersey cream we sell. Clark Farm

> NOT A MINUTE should be lost belon child shows symptoms of croup. Thamberlain's Cough Remedy given moon as the child becomes hearen even after the croupy cough or. will prevent the attack. It never ! and is pleasant and safe to take sale by all Dealers and Direct : Reson. Smith & Co., Ltd., Age . HAWAII.

DAVIS GOT A SHORT SHRIFT

Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawall, October Term, 1903.

"In the matter of the petition of George A Davis for Readmission to the Bar of the Supreme Court "Honolulu, Tuesday, March 22, 1994.

"Clerk's minutes. "Petition for Readmission to the Bar.

"Before Frear, C. J., Galbraith and "George A. Davis, petitioner, appear-

ed in person and presented his petition for readmission to the bar. "Thursday, March 24, 1904

"The Court denies the petition, Mr. Justice Galbraith dissenting "GEORGE LUCAS. lerk."

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

SOME RICH GERMANS

The richest citisen of Berlin has an income of \$704,000 a year. If he realizes 5 per cent on his investment—a tremendous interest in Germany-his fortune is about \$14,000,000. The next richest man has \$12,500,000. There are thirteen millionaires worth between \$5,000,-000 and \$10,000,000, thirty-three between \$2.500,000 and \$5,000,000 and \$21 between half a million and \$2,500,000. The number of those whose fortunes are over \$14,000 is 53,899, and less than that sum. 378,484. All of these pay an income tax. The population of Berlin is 2,000,000. A million and a half pay no income tax.

NICHOLAS TURNS COMPOSER,

According to a Belgian paper, the czar is among the composers. It is stated that at a solree in the winter palace several works from the imperial pen were performed, among them one entitled "The Song of Peace." This stands in three sections, the first of which depicts the turmoil of battle, while the second suggests the stricken field covered with dead and wounded. The third invokes retribution upon those who are responsible for such horrors. Another work is written in honor of the saints of the Orthodox church,

HIS LAST REQUEST. Representative Maddox of Georgia, who is soon to retire from Congress has received this letter from a constituent: "Dear Mister Kongressman: Sum time ago I writ you asking if their were anny thing the guvment could do to make a fightin' wife behave herself I aint heard from you and things is no better. Will you please let me know how I can get one of them big pizen anakes from Africky. I have always voted for you and this is mity little to ask of you, specially when a man's wife is always a-peckin' on him."

TO RESTORE THE SPHINK.

A project is on foot in Alexandria for restoring the Sphinx, near the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh, to its original condition. Thick layers of soil completely cover the head of the monument, while the lower parts are greatly obscured by accumulations of sand. It is proposed to clear all these accumulations away and to clean the head completely. When the work has been completed the Sphinx will once more appear, if not in its first freshness, at least in the grandeur of its original proportions.

KILLED THEIR APPETITES. lions in profits. He has spent much of

Harvard. His steamers have dredged a cafe, is suing the landlord and the general powers. Dec. 21, 1903.

On store; \$1,000. Dec. 26, 1903.

Ching Ko Kee to Wong You, P. A.; general powers. Dec. 21, 1903. He complains that owing to the gastronomic smell which arises from the cafe neither he nor his staff can get through Jan. 1, 1904. their work, while they have all lost their appetites.

HE HAS 348 SKULLS.

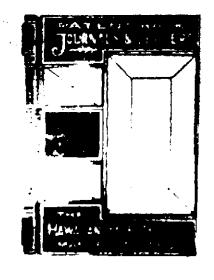
Charles W. Jenkins of Corpus Christi, Texas, a millionaire, has perhaps the oddest fad of any collector of curios in the United States, that of human skulis. He has at present in his private museum 348 perfect human skulls gathered in all parts of the country.

No Money for Hawaiian Exhibit.

According to the statement of M. L. May, who arrived at St. Louis yesterday from Honolulu to secure a concession at the world's fair, Hawaii will not be officially represented at the exposition. The Hawailan legislature appropriated \$30,000 for the exhibition, but Mr. May says the territorial treasury is depleted, and it has been practically decided at Honolulu to abandon the plans for representation at the fair. -Washington Star.

KOREAN EMPEROR'S BROKEN TOOTH.

During a feast which he gave not long ago the Emperor of Korea had the mis fortune to break a tooth. His august majesty at once threw the chief cook and all the latter's assistants into prison. A dentist who was touring the hermit kingdom heard of the trouble and gave relief to the royal sufferer and was paid 1,000 yen (about \$500), for his services Then the imprisoned kitchen force was set at liberty, but the chief cook was sentenced to serve hree months without may. The emper ordered another feast · -t that the imperial to celebrate the iaw no longer a ted.



USED BROOMSTICK ON HIS WIFE

Ying hyan Yap Ngee has sued her

husband, Yap Ngee, for divorce beause he used a broomstick upon her. The libellant in her petition alleges that she was married at Kohala in 891, and that there are three children as issue of said marriage. Besides alleging neglect and failure to support Mrs. Yap Ngee says "that on the 28th and 29th days of June, 1903, said libelles did strike and beat with his fists, and did hit with a broomstick and otherwise maltreat this libeliant, and that said libelies did use harsh, profane and abusive language to maid libeliant, all of which occurred on the

"That said libeliee has on numerous occasions since said marriage, beat, bruised and wounded said libellant and treated her in an extremely cruel and inhuman manner."

said Island of Oahu.

The complainant asks for the custody of the children and for permanent all-

- HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 22, 1904.

P. G. Schneider to Phoenix Sav. Bldg. & Loan Assn., mtg.; lot 1, Blk. 1, Mc-Cully Tract, bldgs., etc., Walkiki, \$968, payable in 96 mons, installments of \$14.63 each, principal and int, amounting to \$1,404.48. at maturity. Mar. 21, 1904.

C. S. Hall Tr. to C. Bolte, D.; 1-2 int. in 3 A. land, Keauhou, Kalihi Valley; \$300, Mar. 12, 1904,

F. R. Harvey to M. de Sylva, et al. ; Realty, Kamanaiki Valley, Kalihi, 10 yrs. at \$100 per an. Apr. 1, 1908. Naisni Olds and hsb. to E. A. Mott-

Smith Tr., mtg.; Realty, Kukul Lane, bldgs., etc.; \$1,000, 3 yrs. at 8 per cent. Mar. 32 1904 G. A. Schuman to G. P. Thielen, D.; lots 9 to 16 inc., Blk. 39, Kalmuki Tract; \$3,750. Mar. 8, 1904.

G. P. Thielen to G. A. Schuman, mtg.; lots 9 to 16 inc., Blk. 39, Kalmuki Tract: \$3,750, 1 yr. at 7 per cent. Mar. 8, 1904. KOOLAUPOKO, OAHU.

A. H. Barenaba to S. Waipa, Warranty D.; Realty, bldgs., etc., Kahaluu; \$60. Mar. 17, 1904.

WAHIAWA, OAHU. R. Wm. Holt, et al. to H. Armitage

Tr., B. S.; cattle at Wahlawa, Makaha, Palama and elsewhere; \$1. Jan. 5, 1904. R. Wm. Holt, et al. to H. Armitage Tr., Tr. D.; covering cattle of 1st parties for 3 yrs. subject to conditions of agreement. Jan. 5, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.

W. H. Smith to B. Jardine, D.; Realty, Kukuan Ind. bldgs., etc.; \$1,000. June J. de P. Rodrigues to Fernandes & Co., Warranty D., Realty, Puneo, 2,940 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$500. Feb. 28, 1904.

Wm. Kinney to J. da C. Daniel, Rel.; 1-2 of Kaiwiki lot 12, 9 95-100 A.; 2600. W. R. Castle, Tr. to W. H. Shipman, Tr., a. m.; int. in mtg. of Albert B. Loebenstein of 2-3 of Reeds Island; \$1,591.-

25. Mar. 21, 1904.

LAUPAHOEHOE, HAWAIL Lau Tong Loy to Ching Ko Kee, B. S.; gds., wares, mdse, etc., in Sun Tong On store; \$1,000. Dec. 20, 1903.

A. L. Tilton & hab. to H. A. Baldwin, D.; 1 share in hul land of Peahl, \$150.

LAHAINA, MAUL

C. R. Lindsay to Kahulul R. R. Co., mtg.; Realty, Puako; \$239.75, 1 yr at 6 per cent. Mar. 12, 1904.

ULUMALU, MAUL C. S. Akiona to Maui Agri. Co., D.;

R. of W. 15 ft. sq. through pc. land at Ulumalu; \$30. Feb. 23, 1904. J. d' Abreu to Maul Agri. Co., D.; R. of W. 15 ft. sq. through pc. land at Kaupakalua; \$55. Mar. 15, 1904. DISTRICT COURT.

James S. Tripp vs. Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., asst., \$298.65, loss of baggage, etc.

Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd. vs. Y. Yuen Tai, asst., \$167.81, moise.

HAWAHAN GAZETTE CO.

HAWAIIAN MATS

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